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THE GOLDNEY FAMILY
A BRISTOL MERCHANT
DYNASTY

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BY

P. K. STEMBRIDGE

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Note on dates and transcription

For much of the period covered by this study, i.e. up to 1752, the Old Style Julian Calendar was in use, with the New Year beginning on Lady Day, 25 March. March was counted as the first month and the following January and February as the eleventh and twelfth months of the same year. These two months were sometimes shown with the double year dating, i.e. 1725/6, or as 1725 O.S.. In 1752 the 11 days were caught up between 2 & 14 September; Thomas Goldney III makes a few references to this circumstance in his Day Book. In the narrative in Part I all dates previous to September 1752—and the ‘lost eleven days’—have been converted to the New Style. Dates as used in Quaker documents have generally been converted to the conventional days and months, rather than the numbers which the Friends preferred to use, e.g. First day for Sunday, seventh month for September, rather than the naming of days and months after heathen gods. Numbers and abbreviations remain in the transcriptions of the documents, e.g. 8:br for October, X:br for December.

In the transcriptions from seventeenth and eighteenth century documents, as well as the original dating, the original spelling and capitalisation have been retained. Both the Goldneys, Thomas II and Thomas III, made much use of abbreviations with superscript. Throughout the transcriptions, superscript has not been used; abbreviations have generally been expanded when quoted in the text for easier reading, and often in the transcriptions for clarity.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

B.R.O.	Bristol Record Office
B.R.S.	Bristol Record Society
F.F.B.J.	Felix Farley's Bristol Journal
Flints. C.R.O.	Flintshire County Record Office [now Clwyd]
Glos. C.R.O.	Gloucester Record Office
O.S.	Old Style dating
P.R.O.	Public Record Office
S.B.L.	Shrewsbury Borough Library [now Shropshire Records & Research Centre]
S.M.V.	Society of Merchant Venturers
Som. R.O.	Somerset Record Office
S.R.O.	Shropshire Record Office [now Shropshire Records & Research Centre]
U.B.	University of Bristol
U.B.L.	University of Bristol Library, Special Collections department
Wilts. C.R.O.	Wiltshire County Record Office

FOREWORD

The research on which this volume is based began when I was living in Clifton Wood House, once owned by Thomas Goldney III. At the time, Mr E. F. Eberle, the last private owner of Goldney House, was still alive and he kindly gave me material he had gathered together and notes he had made from original documents on the history of the house and the family who lived there. The collection of title deeds relating to Goldney property had been deposited in Senate House when he sold the house to the University of Bristol in 1956.

Tracing other Goldney family papers was a matter of detective work and serendipity. Because the main branch of the family lived in and near Chippenham for several centuries, the Wiltshire Record Office possesses a large collection of documents; among these is a small bundle relating to Thomas Goldney II and his connection with Abraham Darby and Coalbrookdale. There is also a ledger kept for nearly a quarter of a century by Thomas Goldney III, but neither of these had apparently been noticed in connection with the Bristol Goldneys.

The main collection of documents relating to the Bristol and Clifton Goldneys was eventually traced, through some fortunate chances, to Sir Henry Goldney in London. A collection of family portraits had already been sold, and it has not been possible to trace the most important of these: of Thomas II and Thomas III, which had once hung on the walls of the mahogany parlour in the Clifton house. There remained two tin boxes of family papers. The Duke of Beaufort, who was Chancellor of the University, was a friend of Sir Henry and encouraged him to make a generous gift of this collection to the University. This is now in Special Collections in the University Library. This material, with less important items at Coalbrookdale and the Shropshire Records and Research Centre, and in other Record Offices in Bristol, Gloucester and Flintshire [Clwyd], has provided the basis for research on the Goldneys of Bristol and Clifton in the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries, and has made it possible to bring out something of their significance in social and industrial history.

Some of the results have appeared in a series of booklets: *Goldney, a house and a family*, 1969, 1982, 1991; *Thomas Goldney: Man of Property*, 1991; *Thomas Goldney's Garden*, 1996, and a thesis on Thomas Goldney III for the degree of M.Litt., University of Bristol, 1982. This present Bristol Record Society volume provides the welcome opportunity to publish a selection of transcriptions from the collections of Goldney documents. As they are mostly business documents and miscellaneous in nature, a longer introduction than usual is necessary, and the text is in two sections: Part I is an account of the three generations of Goldneys, all named Thomas, from 1620 to 1768, and Part II is a limited selection of extracts to illustrate this narrative.

The records

Evidence for the life of Thomas Goldney I exists almost entirely in public records, chiefly those of the Society of Friends, and with a few references in those of the Corporation of the City of Bristol. For the succeeding two generations, some family documents have survived, but these are miscellaneous, mainly business papers. For Thomas Goldney II, there are a few references in public archives [e.g. those of the Society of Friends, the Corporation of the Poor, the Society for the Reformation of Manners, and Treasury papers] but there are also some useful personal records, including a small account book, a journal of a brief tour in Europe, papers referring to various law suits, and some property deeds. The latter are part of a large collection of title deeds which mostly relate to the purchases made from 1732–1766 by Thomas Goldney III in Clifton. Again, for this third generation, there are few personal documents: a Memorandum Book, a Register Book, a Garden Book, a business ledger, but no letters or journals. However, it is possible from these and other scattered references to present an account of the contribution made by these three generations of the Goldney family to life in Bristol in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Goldney Family: a Bristol Merchant Dynasty

Introduction

Tradition and the family pedigree suggest that the Goldney family originated in Bristol. In the early fifteenth century a Henry Gildney was twice Sheriff, and his will is in the city records. A century later the family appeared in Chippenham, where they became leading citizens, often holding the office of Bailiff from its institution in 1553. The connection with Bristol was revived in the seventeenth century, when one of their descendants, Gabriel Gouldney, a prosperous clothier in Chippenham, sent his second son, Thomas, to the city as an apprentice.

This Thomas Goldney was the first of three generations of the same name to make a distinctive contribution in the merchant community in the city. Thomas I [1620–1694] practised his trade as a grocer, but played an important part mainly through the newly formed Society of Friends or Quakers. In spite of the Civil War and the persecution or ‘sufferings’ endured by Quakers, he prospered sufficiently to buy house property in the city of Bristol and land at Elberton in Gloucestershire.

His son, Thomas II [1664–1731], at first followed his father in the grocery trade. As a young man, he married Martha Speed, the daughter of a successful Quaker merchant, and linked the Goldney family to a large circle of relations and friends. By the end of the seventeenth century he had attained a very respectable position for himself in the merchant community, and he was responsible for the family’s removal to Clifton, where he later built a gentleman’s house which still stands. Then Thomas Goldney II began to take risks, not in the sphere of religious dissent, but in the world of trade and manufacturing. In the first decade of the eighteenth century, as well as his everyday mercantile activities, he was a principal sponsor of the privateering expedition led by Captain Woodes Rogers, and an early backer of, and Bristol agent for, Abraham Darby’s new enterprise in the iron industry at Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire.

In the third generation, Thomas III [1696–1768] joined his father in the iron trade, working first at Coalbrookdale and then in Bristol. He contributed to a considerable expansion in that industry in Shropshire in the mid-eighteenth century. He also diversified his business interests in a number of ways. In partnership with the Champion family, he invested in William Champion's works at Warmley, in mining in Flintshire and elsewhere, and in ship-owning. In 1752, with a group of local business men, he became one of the founder directors of an early bank in Bristol. Like his father and grandfather, he also invested in land, and it is for the creation of an estate and unique garden in Clifton, part of which still survives, that he is more widely known. There was no fourth generation and the Clifton estate passed to the Chippenham cousins, some of whom contributed to the public life of the city of Bristol in the nineteenth century, but are not the concern of this account of the Goldney merchant dynasty.

Thomas Goldney I 1620–1694

Thomas Goldney I was born in 1620 at Chippenham, Wiltshire, the second son of Gabriel Gouldney, a fairly prosperous clothier. The name was variously spelt; the Gouldney form was commonly used during the seventeenth century, but the simpler spelling came to be the norm in the eighteenth century. There was perhaps not sufficient scope in his own trade for Gabriel Gouldney to keep all his sons at home, and he sent Thomas to Bristol in 1637 as apprentice to a grocer.¹ The choice of Bristol was astute and perhaps obvious for an enterprising West Country merchant. Although the city, with its population of about 15,000, had not spread much beyond the enclosing medieval walls, it had already become second in importance to London. Bristol was a city ruled by a corporation, and anyone who wished to practise a profession or trade there had to become a freeman if he wished to take advantage of all the available economic and social privileges.² Apprenticeship was the most general way to achieve the freedom of the city, particularly for those not Bristol born, and it provided essential training for a career in commerce. The period of apprenticeship was at least seven years, during which time the apprentice lived in his master's household. Unlike quite a number of apprentices, Thomas Gouldney stayed the time successfully, and after nearly nine years, on 22 June 1646, he was 'admitted into the liberties of the city' on taking the oath and on payment of the standard fee of 4s 6d.³ By the end of August he had married Mary Clement[s] from a Bristol merchant family, had set up in trade for himself, probably in High Street, and he was in turn taking responsibility for an apprentice.⁴

¹ Apprenticeship Book 1630–1640 f.379, B.R.O.

² P.McGrath, ed., *Merchants & Merchandise in Seventeenth Century Bristol*, B.R.S. (1955) XIX, p.x

³ Burgess Book 1607–1651 f.337, B.R.O.

⁴ Apprenticeship Book 1640–1658 f.118, B.R.O.

Nothing precise is known of how Thomas Goldney fared during the troubled period of the Civil War. Whatever changes were brought by the political and military upheavals, the grocery trade was a necessary one, and in spite of some disruption during the war, it evidently developed satisfactorily for Thomas Goldney as he took a second apprenticeship in October 1649.¹

It was, however, a revolution of a different kind, which was radically to affect the lives of the Goldneys and other families connected with them and to be a strong influence on their lives for three generations. In Bristol, as elsewhere in the country in the seventeenth century, there was a spirit of religious dissent that produced non-conforming groups, notably at first a group of Baptists in Broadmead.² Then, in the autumn of 1654, a second visit by John Audland, accompanied on this occasion by John Camm, adherents of a movement begun by George Fox, kindled a new enthusiasm. As a result, meetings were held in and around the city, which led to the establishment in Bristol of a group of the Society of Friends.³ Thomas Goldney and his wife were among the respectable merchant and trading families who joined the new Meeting. The first Friends or Quakers were, however, not all quiet and peaceable people with the reputation they later acquired. The early years were lively, even violent. The religious zeal of the Quakers, which sometimes led them to interrupt church services with loud and abusive language and eccentric behaviour, provoked a violent response from normally sober and worthy citizens, but in the persecution which they suffered for their beliefs and 'for the Testimony of a Good Conscience' Quakers generally showed courage, dignity and fortitude.⁴ These qualities seem to have been shown at various times by Thomas Goldney and his wife Mary. Though most Quakers were not scholars but tradesmen, they were generally an articulate group, concerned to present and justify their cause to others. From the beginning they kept careful records of persecution. An account of the Quakers' first year's sufferings, published as *Cry of Blood* in 1656, by George Bishop, Thomas Speed, Thomas Goldney and others, details how they were 'abused, dirted, stoned, pinched, kicked and otherwise greatly injured'. Because they stood in some ways outside the law and convention, they were anxious to keep proper records, particularly for marriages and births. After a few years, they began to keep other official records, especially of the business conducted at meetings.

¹ Apprenticeship Book 1640-1658 f.206, B.R.O.

² Roger Hayden, ed., *Records of a Church of Christ in Bristol 1640-1687*, B.R.S. (1974) XXVII

³ R.S.Mortimer, *Early Bristol Quakerism* (Bristol, 1967)

⁴ Joseph Besse, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience* (1753)

The Men's Meeting, the council for church discipline and general government of the body of Friends in Bristol, was formally established in 1667 but had probably existed informally much earlier. There was a separate Women's Meeting, which chiefly dealt with matters of poor relief. Thomas Goldney became an active member of the Bristol Men's Meeting, and his name occurs frequently in the Minutes, chiefly as a member of one of the small groups or committees appointed by the Meeting to deal with particular matters as they arose. He was concerned with several matters to do with the place of meeting and later the Meeting House. He was one of the leaseholders for the meeting room in Broadmead in 1668, and from November 1669 he was on the important building committee for the new Meeting House at the Friars (later known as Quakers Friars).¹ A few years later, when it was decided to add a gallery on the west side of the Meeting House, Goldney was one of three men appointed to arrange for the construction, and the payment for it out of the community funds.² He was obviously considered a responsible member of the Society and was appointed one of the official witnesses to be present at Friends' marriages, to see that the certificate was signed and witnessed, and the marriage recorded in the register book.³ When a general Yearly Meeting in London was first organised in 1673, Goldney was one of three members who were deputed to attend to represent the Bristol Friends.⁴ Although he was not university-educated like his fellow merchant Thomas Speed, Goldney undertook several literary tasks: to correspond with 'sufferers' in New England, and to write to Friends in Virginia.⁵ He and William Rogers (a relation of his wife) were appointed to collect the writings of John Audland and John Camm, the pioneer Friends who had helped to start the movement in Bristol, and to publish an edition of their collected works.⁶ He was also asked to help draw up disciplinary papers, one of advice against too hasty marriage, and one against public disorders 'and particularly against those who have broken their promises & engagements, & run behind hand in their estates', offences against the Quaker code of conduct.⁷ Quakers also chose to adhere to the teaching 'Swear not at all', but this caused difficulties when taking an oath was necessary to become

¹ R.S.Mortimer, ed., *Minutes of the Men's Meeting of the Society of Friends in Bristol, 1667–1686*, B.R.S (1971) XXVI, 14 December 1668, 2 November 1669

² *ibid.* 14 February 1676

³ *ibid.* 13 December 1669

⁴ *ibid.* 31 March 1673

⁵ *ibid.* 28 October 1669, 4 August 1673

⁶ *ibid.* 17 January 1670, *The memory of the righteous revived*

⁷ *ibid.* 6 May 1678 (500 copies were to be printed), 13 December 1680

a burgess. In December 1674, Thomas Goldney and Thomas Speed were asked to concern themselves with looking into the situation of young men 'that have served their apprenticeship in this citty, who are debarred from their just liberties for that they for conscience sake cannot sweare'.¹ They were asked to 'prepare something to offer to the Chamberlaine or magistrates', or to advise the young men 'as they shall see meete'. There were sometimes more delicate tasks requiring tact and discretion within their own group: to make prudent enquiry into the matter of a Friend's 'clearness to marry', for instance, or to act as peacemaker in a dispute; Goldney was clearly a respected member of the Quaker community and evidently possessed qualities of character valued by his fellows.²

Although no minutes have survived for the Women's Meetings, some light on their activities comes from occasional references in the Minutes of the Men's Meeting. Their chief concerns were for the poor of the Society. The women seem to have had their own fund for charitable purposes, but occasionally needed additional money. In March 1675, Mary Goldney was given £6 for the Women's Meeting to use, and a few years later she was one of the women's representatives asking for assistance, 'their stock being out'. On one or two occasions she offered testimony when arrangements for a marriage were being considered.³ The Men's Meeting also delegated to the women the responsibility for collecting information about births in the community and for registering them, a task which seemed to present some difficulties, as reminders were given on several occasions. In the few episodes related of her actions as a 'sufferer', Mary Goldney is revealed as a woman of character and principle. In August 1664, when she had three children and a five-month-old baby, Thomas II, she was one of the large number imprisoned in Newgate in conditions so deplorable that many prisoners died there. When a relation paid her fine without her knowledge, she went to see the mayor, Sir John Knight, who was particularly harsh towards Quakers. She protested that, if she accepted her release on these terms, 'thereby she should have made herself a Transgressor, and by her own action have spoiled her Testimony'. At the same time she told the mayor (who may have been a relation) that 'he should provide wholesome prisons, warning him that the bread he brake to them would be broke to him again', and then she returned to join her fellows in Newgate.⁴ Her eloquence had not deserted her some years later.

¹ R.S.Mortimer, ed., *Minutes of the Men's Meeting of the Society of Friends in Bristol, 1667-1686*, B.R.S (1971) XXVI, 7 December 1674

² *ibid.* 26 August 1678, 3 July 1676

³ *ibid.* 1 March 1675, 30 June 1679, 26 August 1678, 16 June 1679

⁴ Quoted from Besse's *Sufferings*, R.S.Mortimer unpub. M.A. thesis (1946), Bristol, p.37

During the wave of persecution in 1682, there was an occasion when large numbers of the Friends were confined in the Meeting House for several hours. Afterwards Mary Goldney and three others ‘successfully defended themselves at law, and the meeting was returned no riot, but an unlawful assembly’, which fortunately attracted a lesser penalty. A few weeks later, undeterred, she was heard encouraging a Quaker girl in the stocks at the High Cross, telling her, ‘Thou needest not fear the Stocks,’ and for this she was sent to Bridewell.¹ She had had family distresses and anxieties over the years, as one of her sons had died as a small child early in 1664, another at the age of 11 in 1677, and her eldest son died in 1676. The family was also affected by the sentences passed on her husband Thomas.

Most ‘sufferings’ for Quakers arose from attendance at meetings, refusal to swear oaths, and from accusations of not according honour to magistrates. This last was perhaps the reason Thomas Goldney and others were sent to prison after Christmas 1661 for opening their shops on Christmas Day in defiance of the order of the mayor. There were other occasions when Quakers had to face more public hostility. Goldney was mentioned in connection with incidents in the spring of 1660 and in the summer of 1662 during George Fox’s visits to Bristol. These occasions required public avowal from Bristol Friends of their association and the courage to accompany Fox through the streets in the face of antagonistic crowds. The dignified bearing of the Quakers seems to have deterred the crowd from making physical attacks. These could not always be prevented, however, particularly when meetings were broken up by order of the city authorities, and in 1681 Friends were injured and the Meeting House badly damaged. It was forcibly closed and was not used again till 1686. The Men’s Meeting continued in private houses, the homes of members, and Thomas Goldney’s house was used for this purpose several times in the winter of 1682–3, and the summer of 1684.² If fines were not paid promptly or payment was refused, distrainments on the offender’s goods were carried out, often to a much greater value than the fine imposed. One of these raids is recorded at Thomas Goldney’s in 1682, when three barrels of raisins and salt, which had cost £12 16s, were distrained for a fine of £7 8s 4d; of this sum, five shillings was Mary Goldney’s fine for ‘being at a Conventicle’, and the rest was for the preacher.³ Refusal to swear led to a heavy fine for Goldney in the autumn of 1685. This year had seemed to promise some alleviation when, on the accession of James II, large

¹ *ibid.* p.67

² Men’s Meeting Minutes

³ 9 January 1682, *Letters and Papers of George Fox & other early Friends*. B.R.O. SF/C 1a

numbers of Quakers were released from prisons, but the rebellion led by the Duke of Monmouth changed circumstances. It appears to have been financial rather than political reasons, however, which encouraged the Bristol Corporation, in debt because of expenses incurred as a result of the rebellion (much of the action of which took place in the West Country), to elect prosperous Quaker merchants to the Council, knowing that these would be likely to refuse to take the necessary oath, whereupon they could be fined. Goldney and Speed were each fined £200, some other Quakers rather less.¹ It is not clear whether all the money was actually paid, though at least some of Goldney's fine was paid on his behalf by his son Thomas. The fines were unwelcome, but they are some indication of the standing and prosperity attained by Thomas Goldney I, in spite of the difficulties he had encountered as a dissenter.

Goldney bought land as early as 1674, when he purchased an estate at Elberton, Gloucestershire for £700.² This provided him with some income from rents, but after the marriage in 1678 of his daughter Mary to James Wallis, a prosperous Quaker merchant, Goldney was unable to pay the £1,500 he had promised in the marriage settlement, so in 1681 he leased the Elberton estate to his son-in-law. In the city of Bristol, the area known as Castle Precincts, the site of the castle which had been damaged in the Civil War and demolished in 1656 by order of Oliver Cromwell, was being redeveloped in a scheme begun by the Common Council. What had been 'a highly disreputable area, housing all manner of criminals . . . , now became the home of tradesmen as well as merchants, some of whom owned several houses there'.³ In September 1688, four 'capital messuages, lately erected by Thomas Goldney,' were formally conveyed to him by the Corporation.⁴ £50 of the purchase price of £200 was 'allowed him . . . in discharge of a promise made to him by this house to be kind to him on the payment of a fine of £200 for not serving as a Common Councillman'.⁵ Thomas Goldney I went to live in one of his new houses, leaving the house in High Street for his son Thomas who was ready to set up home on his own account.

At this time in 1688 Thomas and Mary Goldney had three of their six children surviving. Their eldest daughter, Mary, was married, with the approval of her parents and the Quaker Meeting.⁶ Hannah was

¹ Latimer, *Annals of Bristol Volume I* (reprinted Bristol, 1970) p.431

² Miles papers, B.R.O. 12151/83-90. See notes in Part II.

³ E.Ralph and M.Williams, *The Inhabitants of Bristol in 1696*, B.R.S. (1968) XXV, p.xxiii

⁴ Miles papers, B.R.O. 12151/93

⁵ Quoted by R.S.Mortimer, M.A. thesis, p.348 n2

⁶ Men's Meeting Minutes, 23 September, 7 October 1678

29, but she died in January 1689, shortly after they had removed to Castle Green.¹ Their son, Thomas II, had married the daughter of Thomas Speed in 1687 and had become a freeman in 1688. A more settled time for the family followed for a few years until Thomas Goldney I died in September 1694. His widow Mary continued to live in the house in the Castle Precincts, and was there with two maidservants when the tax assessments were made in 1696,² though later she moved to live with her son's family in Clifton where she died, aged well into her eighties, in 1709.

¹ Quaker Digests, B.R.O.

² Ralph and Williams, *op.cit.* p.15

Thomas Goldney II 1664–1731

There are few records of the childhood and youth of Thomas Goldney II. He was born in February 1664, the fifth child of Thomas I and Mary. Because the parents were enthusiastic members of the Society of Friends, holding resolutely to their faith in spite of suffering persecution, the children must have been brought up and educated in an atmosphere of uncertainty and threat, though the family survived and prospered reasonably well, better than some other Quakers. Nothing is known of the schooling Thomas II received, but later evidence suggests he was intelligent and had been educated well above the basic needs of a tradesman. He was admitted to the freedom of the city, at the age of 24, in June 1688 because he was the son of a free burgess.¹ The previous year, he had married Thomas Speed's daughter, Martha, an event he recorded in his family register. Approval from both families for this very suitable marriage is in the Quaker records,² and the marriage certificate, with the signatures of family and friends, has survived among the Goldney family papers.

This connection with the Speed family linked the Goldneys with a wide circle of relatives and friends and introduced a strong and interesting character into their family group. Like Thomas Goldney I, Thomas Speed had joined the Society of Friends in its early days, but his background and experience were rather different from that of his fellow merchant. Thomas Speed was born at Sherborne in 1623 and was christened there on 11 October. He was the son of Richard Speed, who was associated with Sherborne School, which Thomas attended. He then went to Exeter College, Oxford, in 1640. After graduating, he came to Bristol as minister of St Philip's, a position he is said to have

¹ Burgess Book 1662-1689 f.489, B.R.O.

² R.S.Mortimer, ed., *Minute Book of the Men's Meeting of the Society of Friends in Bristol 1686–1704*, B.R.S. (1977) XXX, 25 April, 9 and 23 May 1687

retained till 1650 or 1651, though this seems unlikely. By September 1647, he had married the widow of Robert Yeamans, the Bristol merchant who had been executed in 1643 for his part in an abortive Royalist uprising in the city. In an entry in the Burgess Book, Speed is described as a gentleman, and he was admitted as a freeman 'because of his marriage to the widow of a freeman'.¹ A month later, in October 1647, on payment of a nominal fine of £5, Speed was elected a 'free burgess' of the Society of Merchant Venturers because of his marriage, and because his membership would 'tend to the good and benefit of the [Yeamans] children'.² Robert Yeamans had been a prominent citizen and a member of the Society. Speed was barely 24, and there were nine Yeamans children all under 16 to support, but the family was perhaps not entirely without means. Although Yeamans' estate was to have been confiscated, this may not have been carried out. There had been protest at the time of the execution, and the Royalists captured the city soon afterwards. It seems likely that Speed took over at least some, if not most, of Yeamans' trading activities to help support the family, and he was soon establishing himself as a merchant.

For a young man, Thomas Speed made rapid progress, and he actually became Warden or chief officer of the Society of Merchant Venturers for 1651–2. His university education may well have been an advantage. The Yeamans' family home was in Wine Street, which Speed may have retained after the death of his first wife and after his second marriage to Martha Smith, who was also connected to a number of Bristol merchant families. The only child of this marriage, Martha, was born in 1666, and the mother died the following year. It was through Thomas Speed's third marriage in 1668 to Anne Sherman that he acquired a house in Small Street in the parish of St Werburgh's, where a number of the more prosperous merchants had large houses. This became the Speed family home. It was from this house that Martha, aged 21, was married to Thomas Goldney II and moved the short distance to the Goldney home in High Street, near Bristol bridge.

Thomas and Martha Goldney had grown up in a time and in circumstances made turbulent and difficult for their families and friends, not by civil war as for their parents, but by religious persecution. There are relatively few references to Thomas and Martha in the Quaker records, partly because the period of severest sufferings had come to an end, and Thomas II was not a member of the Men's

¹ Sherborne christening register; entries in Sherborne School Register (printed 1950), p.4; Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses 1500–1714* (Oxford, 1891) IV, p.1396; Burgess Book 1607–1651 f.355, B.R.O.

² P. McGrath, *Records relating to the Society of Merchant Venturers in the City of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century*, B.R.S. (1952) XVII, p.44

Meeting as his father had been. Thomas Goldney II continued to live in the old family home in High Street, able to trade from there as his father had done, and probably taking over more of the family business as his father grew older. In the next few years he prospered sufficiently to consider leasing a gentleman's house and grounds at Clifton, outside the city limits.¹ It was very conveniently placed for daily walking by a choice of routes—across Brandon Hill or by what is now Park Street—to High Street. The couple had five children between 1688 and 1694, of whom two died in infancy.² Although such infant mortality was common, it could have contributed to the decision to move to healthier surroundings, away from the city, which had become much more crowded, but it is also clear that by this time Thomas Goldney II had achieved a respectable position in the merchant community and was perhaps becoming socially ambitious.

When the assessments for the City and County of Bristol were recorded in 1696, under what came to be known as the Marriage Act for raising taxes to finance the war against France, Thomas Goldney and his wife Martha were listed at their house in High Street, with three children, Mary, Martha and Hannah, and two men servants or apprentices and a maidservant. Like his father-in-law Speed, Thomas Goldney II was rated in the highest tax band.³ Another indicator of the respectable position Thomas Goldney II had reached while he was still in his early thirties was his election by his fellow parishioners in the ward of St. Mary Port to be one of their two representatives 'to be chosen out of the honestest and discreetest inhabitants' on the newly formed Corporation of the Poor.⁴ This body of Guardians was established to administer poor relief throughout the city and to set up a workhouse financed from the Poor Rate collected from all 18 parishes.

Already in April 1694 Thomas Goldney II had taken a 99-year lease on a gentleman's house in Clifton. It was opposite the church, at the top of the hill on the road leading from the city. The property was described as a 'messuage and garden' and had belonged to Lord Folliott, an Irish peer, until he had included it in his daughter's marriage settlement in 1692. Goldney paid a 'consideration' of £150, with a reduction of £13 for necessary repairs that he was to carry out. The yearly rent was two shillings, and Goldney was also to have the first option to purchase. Although the family was recorded at High

¹ Lease, 20 April 1694. Goldney deeds, University of Bristol

² Mary: 5 April 1688; Thomas 1–25 February 1689; Hannah: 2 February–22 April 1690; Martha: 3 October 1692; Hannah: 16 February 1694. See Appendix, Family tree

³ Ralph and Williams, *op.cit.* p.142

⁴ E.E.Butcher, *Bristol Corporation of the Poor*, B.R.S. (1932) III, p.46

Street in 1696, they were already living in the house in Clifton in July when a sixth child was born there. This was a son also named Thomas, like a baby who had died, but this child was to survive to become the member of the family best known and most closely associated with the house and grounds at Clifton.

Thomas Goldney II drew his income from his trading activities as a grocer, from shares in ships, at least one of which—the Flying Horse—was engaged in fishing off Newfoundland, from rents of the houses in Castle Green and elsewhere in the city, and also from land at Clevedon and the farm at Elberton. He also supplemented his income by acting as agent or middle man for the Collector of Customs for the port of Bristol, John Sansom. Dues collected were not necessarily remitted to London immediately they were received, so it was possible for the remitter of bills, as well as earning brokerage, to make some use of the money in the interim, though there is no evidence to show whether Goldney did this.¹ In 1703, Thomas Speed died, in his eightieth year. One of his legacies was £50 for the benefit of the Quaker poor, and Thomas Goldney was appointed an administrator of this ‘Thomas Speed charity’, which has continued into the twentieth century. Other legacies were for the children of his daughter, Martha, when they came of age, and various properties were bequeathed to this daughter and her husband.² This additional capital and income probably encouraged Thomas Goldney II to take up his option to purchase the Clifton house, and in June 1705 he bought the ‘message with orchard and garden’ for £100, helping to improve his status by possession of one of the few gentlemen’s houses in the rural surroundings of the city.³ At this home in Clifton, six more children were born by 1707, of whom two boys, Joseph and Gabriel, and three girls, Mehitabel, Elizabeth and Ann, survived, making a large family of nine children.⁴ The household consisted of indoor and outdoor servants and a nurse for the smallest children, and it is clear that the family lived in comfortable style.

However, this prosperous time did not continue long undisturbed. From 1704, Thomas Goldney II was involved in a number of law suits, one of which led to his imprisonment. The first was a particularly complicated suit, brought originally in November 1704, against a number of defendants, including Goldney and William Dampier, a sea

¹ L.S.Pressnell, *Country Banking in the Industrial Revolution 1750–1844* (1956) pp.13, 57

² P.R.O. PROB. 208 GEE; R.S.Mortimer, *op.cit.* p.228

³ Lease and release 15/16 June 1705. Goldney deeds, University of Bristol

⁴ Mehitabel: 31 May 1698; Joseph: 16 June 1699; Gabriel: 29 March–29 October 1702; Gabriel: 30 March 1704; Elizabeth: 27 April 1706; Ann: 12 April 1707. See Appendix, Family tree

captain. It chiefly arose from allegations against Dampier, in connection with the loss of ships in his command. He had been employed in 1702 as captain of a privateer fitted out for £4,000 by Thomas Estcourt. This sum figures again when the defendants were accused of raising money from an unauthorised mortgage on the estate of Elizabeth Creswell (née Estcourt) for fitting out 'the second expedition'. This was the celebrated voyage of the Duke and the Dutchess frigates led by Captain Woodes Rogers from 1708–11. The Estcourt-Creswell case originally came before the court of Chancery in November 1704, but obviously suffered from the law's delays. It was still unsettled in the summer of 1712, when the Creswells were claiming a share in the plunder from the second infinitely more successful voyage. Goldney's defence was an emphatic denial of the Creswells' charges. It seems that the case was never tried and was probably dropped eventually for lack of adequate evidence. Dampier died, apparently in debt, early in 1715.¹

The second case arose from Goldney's administration of the estate of a relative, Richard Hawsworth of Alveston, Glos., who had died intestate in the summer of 1696, leaving a son, Richard, and five other children, all minors. Goldney and his fellow administrator were first accused at some time in 1705 of not having repaid an outstanding debt of Hawsworth's, and later of not having given a true account of their management of his estate. This charge was strenuously denied by Goldney, who apparently produced details of expenditure since Hawsworth's death. The affair was not concluded till December 1709, when the plaintiff dropped her claim.² Goldney seems to have been involved in a case concerning his tenant at Shipcomb Farm, Tockington, but only as a witness. In June 1708, he was issued with a subpoena to appear at the Booth Hall in Gloucester.

This was of minor significance compared with the law suit that was brought as a result of Goldney's association with John Sansom, Collector of Customs for the port of Bristol, and Carleton Vanbrugh, a London merchant.³ Goldney had apparently acted as Sansom's agent 'for returning the Queen's money to London' for some years. The complicated case can be traced through the Calendar of Treasury Books from August 1708 to May 1714.⁴ Trouble seems to have begun in April 1707, after Vanbrugh caused 'several of the said Goldney's bills to be protested, amounting to about £8,000'. Soon after this,

¹ For an account of this Estcourt-Creswell case, see: B.M.H. Rogers, 'Dampier's Voyage of 1703', *The Mariner's Mirror*, Vol.X, 1924

² U.B.L. DM 1466/6,7

³ He was the younger brother of Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and playwright.

⁴ I am indebted to R.S.Mortimer for several of these references.

Vanbrugh was declared bankrupt, then Sansom absconded leaving large debts, having failed to get any monetary satisfaction from Vanbrugh. By August 1708 Goldney was imprisoned for an alleged debt of over £9,500 at the suit of John Goddard, who had stood surety for Sansom. Goldney claimed that he was ‘very little indebted’ to Sansom, and asked for the accounts to be fully examined.¹ In the autumn of 1709, there was an attempted distraint on Goldney’s goods at Clifton, which was prevented by his lawyer, Thomas Cowles.² Probably as a result of this threat, Goldney petitioned in January 1710 for his release from prison ‘to enable him to look after his affairs, wife and children on his giving security to surrender himself’.³ A warrant to release him was eventually granted at the end of July, on surety of £2,000 guaranteed by himself, his sister Mary Wallis, and his former ward, Richard Hawksorth. Goldney, his family and friends must have been greatly relieved at this outcome. He made a last payment of £10 to Richard Legg, the keeper of Newgate, to settle his account for his ‘lodging room’ there, and returned home to sort out his affairs.

Before his imprisonment, Thomas Goldney had become one of the chief sponsors of the expedition being organised in Bristol by Captain Woodes Rogers, who was fitting out two ships, the Duke and the Dutchess. This famous expedition has been well researched, most recently by Donald Jones: *Captain Woodes Rogers’ Voyage round the World 1708–11* (1992). The captains had Letters of Marque and secret orders to strike at the Queen’s enemies, the Spanish and the French, in the Pacific. Woodes Rogers needed considerable financial support for what was in effect a privateering voyage and he persuaded 15 local merchants to back him. Goldney was eventually the largest shareholder, with 36 of 256 shares at the rate of £103 10s each. Some of Goldney’s payments can be traced through the small account book he kept. ‘T.G.’ was censured by the Men’s Meeting for his involvement, though he was not the only Quaker participating in the venture. When the expedition sailed from Bristol in June, Carleton Vanbrugh went too, rather surprisingly, as owners’ agent. With his departure, Thomas Goldney was left to face the difficulties resulting from their association, though Vanbrugh’s subsequent career suggests he might have been a liability if he had stayed. Goldney evidently bore him no grudge, as he paid various legal charges on Vanbrugh’s behalf during his own imprisonment.

Goldney seems to have carried on a certain amount of his normal business affairs from prison, which can be seen from his small account

¹ Calendar of Treasury Books, Vol. 23ii, p.45: petition of Geo.(sic) Goldney

² Payment to Tho. Cowles: T. Goldney II Account book, U.B.L. DM 1466/9

³ Cal. Treasury Books, Vol. 24ii, p.154

book. He made payments to his wife and elder daughters for the running of the household. He arranged and paid for schooling for his wards, the Hawksworths, and for his sons. In the autumn of 1709, his mother Mary, the redoubtable Quaker pioneer, died at Clifton. Thomas was not free to attend her funeral, but the payments he made to his wife and to Alexander Arscott, the Quaker schoolmaster and family friend, suggest that it was a considerable occasion, with a procession of several coaches for the mourners.¹ At the same time as Goldney was investing heavily in the Woodes Rogers expedition, he began to assist a fellow Quaker, Abraham Darby, with small sums for a proposed new iron works at Coalbrookdale in Shropshire. Within a few years this developed into a major enterprise to be considered later.

After his release from prison, Thomas Goldney II continued his normal business activities, but he soon had other matters to occupy him and take him on visits to London. In July 1711, the Woodes Rogers expedition reached a Dutch port, after three years spent sailing round the world and completing an extraordinarily successful privateering voyage. Before the last short stage, however, it was necessary to deal with and appease the East India Company, jealous that its monopoly and rights had been infringed. A payment of £6,000 by representatives of the owners was made to the Company before the ships reached harbour in the Thames, from where it was possible to begin unloading and warehousing the plunder late in 1711. This result had not been achieved without lengthy negotiations and considerable outlay, some in bribes, by the six representatives of the Bristol owners. Thomas Goldney was not one of these and he was very angry at what he considered their extravagance. He detailed his accusations against 'two or three of the Managing Owners [who] without the privity of the rest [had] allowed themselves large expenses and salleries for their trouble'. He thought the payment to the East India Company was 'weakly parted with' and reckoned the money wasted amounted to over £10,000. All the goods were eventually sold by the autumn of 1713, so that the profits could be realised. The prospect of these had apparently encouraged the Creswells to re-open their claims in 1712, as John Sansom had already done on the return of the expedition.² There were other and bitter disputes over the division of the spoils, and some were certainly not settled to the satisfaction of all, particularly members of the crews. The owners had risked their money, but the sailors had endured the hardships of the voyage, risking and in some cases losing their lives. As a result of this historic adventure,

¹ 'Paid the Glovier £3; Pd 4 Coachmen £1' etc. T. Goldney II Account book

² Cal. Treasury Books, Vol. 25ii, p.596

the owners just about doubled their initial investment; it has been calculated that Goldney received something over £6,800 for an outlay of £3,726.¹

This certainly gave a more agreeable aspect to the Goldney family fortunes. As well as the intellectual excitement arising from tales of the voyage which must have been told and retold in a number of Bristol homes, there seem to have been considerable material advantages for Thomas Goldney and his family. During his visits to London Thomas Goldney II bought gifts, such as pearl and tortoiseshell snuff boxes, locketts and chains, a shawl for his wife and 'satin coats for Betty and Nancy', the youngest girls, as well as books, and a gold watch for himself costing 14 guineas.

In April 1713, Goldney made a large investment in the iron works at Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, where Abraham Darby's developments were far exceeding his available capital. Coalbrookdale is a small tributary valley to the Severn, 14 miles from Shrewsbury and seven miles above Bridgnorth. It may seem remote from and not altogether relevant to Bristol history, but the Goldneys' connection was to last for 70 years or so. It provided the main steady source of income for the Goldney family and the Bristol end of the trade occupied the father and son for 50 years.

Goldney had been making relatively small and irregular contributions since Darby's removal from Bristol to Coalbrookdale, but this new large loan replaced the considerably smaller amount of financial support from the two or three original Bristol investors whose patience with Darby was running out. The letters to Darby from Graffin Prankard, one of the interested merchants, contain vigorous complaints and advice. A few documents relating to Goldney's dealings with Coalbrookdale at this period have survived and they suggest that he had learned something from his previous experience of financial dealings and law suits. Goldney's caution was needed as Abraham Darby died intestate at the early age of 39 in May 1717. Only two months earlier, in March, tragedy had struck the Goldney family: Mary, the eldest daughter, and Joseph, the second son, had died on consecutive days. Mary was 27 and died of small pox at the house in Castle Green, perhaps keeping away from the rest of the family in Clifton. Goldney did not record any cause of death for Joseph, who was only 17, simply noting that he died suddenly while apprenticed to a merchant in London.

Although the evidence for events at Coalbrookdale in the early years is fragmentary, it is clear that Abraham Darby was a man of unusually

¹ B.M.H. Rogers, 'Woodes Rogers's Privateering Voyage of 1708–11', *The Mariner's Mirror*, Vol. XIX, 1933, p.205

inventive mind, with considerable drive and enterprise, qualities which Thomas Goldney II must have recognised from the beginning. Besides making successful use of his discovery of smelting iron with coke instead of charcoal, Darby was always planning to extend his activities. As well as building a second furnace which was completed at an estimated cost of £1,500 in 1715,¹ he was planning to build a subsidiary at Dolgyn, near Dolgellau, to be managed by a fellow Quaker, John Kelsall. To help with the additional work, Darby employed a relative of his wife, Thomas Baylies, who was to prove less than satisfactory. He also employed another young man, Richard Ford, who fortunately proved much more competent and reliable than Baylies. In order to live closer to the works, Darby began building a large house for his family's occupation in the Dale near the Upper Forge. All these activities and schemes represented a very large financial commitment. There is little evidence to show how Darby managed the finances, which interested him less than the technical side of the works.

In letters to Darby in 1712, Graffin Prankard showed a keen awareness of the need for 'a great deal more money', and thought at least £1,200 necessary just to pay debts. In May 1713, Prankard was again urging Darby to 'dispose of more Shares and gett out of debt', and to 'get security with some substantial Person'.² This was advice Darby no longer needed, but he does not seem to have revealed immediately to Prankard what he had done. A month earlier, on 14 April 1713, he had mortgaged half the Coalbrookdale works to Thomas Goldney for £1,700.³ The source of Goldney's wealth can only have been the profits from the successful Woodes Rogers expedition.⁴ Apart from supplying this much-needed capital, Goldney was not actively involved at this time in the running of the works at Coalbrookdale until the crisis brought about by Abraham Darby's death, after a period of poor health, in May 1717.

The news reached Prankard in a letter from Thomas Baylies and probably Goldney heard from the same source. An entry in John Kelsall's diary is evidence that Thomas Goldney and his son travelled to Coalbrookdale in May, but the precise dates are not given. At the end of the month Thomas Goldney senior, with Kelsall and Baylies, visited the proposed site of the new furnace at Dolgyn.⁵ Goldney was back in Coalbrookdale by the middle of June, and arranging business

¹ Raistrick, *Dynasty of Iron Founders* (1953) pp. 43-4

² 17 October 1712; 23 May 1713: Prankard Letter Book, Som. Record Office, DD/DN 423

³ Abraham Darby's Security to Thomas Goldney, Wilts C.R.O. 473/156

⁴ B.M.H. Rogers, 'Woodes Rogers' Privateering Voyage of 1708-11', *Mariner's Mirror*, XIX p.205

⁵ John Kelsall's *Diary*, (V) Ms Vol. S 193, Friends House, London

affairs with Darby's widow. Goldney's haste and the arrangements he made have been unfavourably commented on, as an unseemly pursuit of his own interests.¹ The circumstances, however, required determined action: the widowed Mary Darby was in delicate health, the seven Darby children were all under 18, Baylies was not the best of managers and Thomas Goldney had a considerable amount of money at risk. If he had not taken the steps he did, the works would surely have been discontinued without Abraham Darby's expertise, or at least they would have passed out of the family's control and the Darby children would have been left entirely without support. Goldney acquired outright six shares in the works to cancel £1,200 of Darby's debt to him, and continued the mortgage on two more for the remaining £500. In the original draft agreement, there was an interesting supplement in which Mary Darby agreed that 'son Thomas Goldney shall be admitted at Mmass next Cashire to the work att £50 a year Sallery & to board him with me'.² The illness of Mary Darby, and her death the following spring, invalidated part of this agreement, but Thomas Goldney junior began work with the Company in the autumn of 1717, as agreed, acting as clerk. In the following March 1718, his father assigned him two shares in the Company 'for the better advancing of this said son in the world'. Perhaps the gift was also an acknowledgement of his satisfactory work from the previous Michaelmas.³

Because Abraham Darby died intestate and his widow died so soon after him, there was much confusion over the family's financial affairs. It was May 1723 before the situation was regularised and all 16 shares in the Company were controlled by the two Goldneys, Richard Ford the manager who had married Darby's eldest daughter Mary, and Darby's brother-in-law, Joshua Sergeant. This group paid £500 to recover four shares Thomas Baylies had mortgaged. In July, Sergeant, in return for £700 from the Company, put two of his shares into a trust for his nieces and nephews, the Darby children, with Richard Ford and Thomas Goldney III as joint trustees with himself.⁴ After this, ownership of shares shifted to some extent over the years, but generally the Goldney family retained a controlling interest with 9 out of 16 shares.

¹ Raistrick, *op.cit.* With only the information available at Coalbrookdale, Raistrick sometimes understandably confused the Goldneys, father and sons; there are some errors of fact and interpretation of their role in the Coalbrookdale Company.

² Mary Darby's Assignment, Wilts C.R.O. 473/156

³ Assignment of two shares, Wilts C.R.O. 473/156

⁴ Joshua Sergeant's Trust, Wilts C.R.O. 473/156

It took rather less time to get the practical side of the works under control. In the summer and autumn after Darby's death, the chief concerns of the responsible partners must have been to see that the Coalbrookdale works maintained production. A survey of the state of affairs at the works was made and with the addition of the value of the buildings, the total valuation of the works was brought to exactly £4,200.¹ A new company was formed, and was variously referred to as the New Dale Co., the New Company, and then usually as the Dale Company. Thomas Goldney III stayed to work in Coalbrookdale as cashier or clerk. Richard Ford supplied the technical knowledge and experience and took charge of the works and production. Thomas Goldney II had supplied half the capital, and remained in Bristol to deal with the trade there and to act as the Company's 'banker', dealing with the financial transactions and keeping any reserve stock of cash. This was how the business was run for the next half dozen years from 1717.

In Bristol a new phase for the Goldney family began in 1722. Martha Goldney died in February 1722, at the relatively early age of 55. At this time the family consisted of the two older girls, Martha and Hannah, the two sons, Thomas and Gabriel, and three younger girls, Mehitabel, Elizabeth and Ann, with ages ranging from 30 to 15, and probably all except Thomas were living at home. It seems strange, when his wife had died and the older girls and his elder son might be expected to be marrying and moving away, that Thomas Goldney II should consider rebuilding and enlarging his Clifton house. His first actions in May 1722 were to begin checking his title to the property. Negotiations with the previous owners, the Baugh family, and solicitors went smoothly, and Goldney's clear title was established in 1723. In the summer of the same year, his son Thomas left Coalbrookdale, and returned to work in Bristol with his father, in the trade there. The circumstances and activities of Thomas Goldney II at this time could have made him want some relief from business affairs. He was busy about the building of his new house at Clifton, employing a fellow Quaker, the carpenter-architect George Tully, and other local workmen. He may also have wished to provide opportunities for his son to learn other aspects of the iron trade. Thomas III was a capable young man and he was presumably left in complete control in the late spring and summer of 1725, when his father went off on a tour in Europe.

Thomas Goldney II spent two months away, from mid-April to mid-June and he kept a fascinating Journal.² It was not a young man's Grand Tour, as it was confined to the Low Countries and the travellers

¹ This survey is printed in full as Appendix 2 in Raistrick, *op.cit.*

² Journal of a tour of Europe, U.B.L. DM 1466/11

seem to have been middle-aged business men. It seems to have been a journey for pleasure rather than business and Goldney took a lively interest in all he saw. The tour began on Saturday 17 April with the journey down the Thames in a sloop. A week later Goldney was in Antwerp, and he travelled on visiting Mechlin, Brussels and Maastricht. By 4 May he was in Aix la Chapelle and three days later he had arrived at Cologne. The group travelled from Nimegen to Utrecht on 11 May and the following day they visited a remarkable garden belonging to a rich silk merchant. Goldney was obviously much impressed. He described the garden features in detail in his *Journal* and doubtless talked about it on his return to Clifton. It may well have given his son Thomas ideas to incorporate into his own garden some 10 years later. The small group spent some time in Amsterdam and Rotterdam before returning to their port of arrival and departure—Helvert [modern Hellevöetsluis].

Goldney visited the churches and public buildings in each place, noticing the decorations and furnishings, and sometimes commenting on the lengthy discourses of the guides, or adding a little sceptical aside about the reputed great worth of some special curiosity. His Quaker background also led to some sharp comments about Catholic services he occasionally attended or the preacher's style, in contrast with a Meeting he attended in Rotterdam, where he had 'a good time in silence . . . to my satisfaction'. He often walked the circuit of the ramparts in the walled towns and explored the squares and streets. As he travelled along the roads or canals, he noted features of the countryside: the crops, trees, gentlemen's estates, and several times he made comparisons with his home environment. The Citadel at Namur was 'higher than St Vincent's Rock'; the River Meuse was 'as broad again as our River at Bristol'. He obviously enjoyed good wine, food and conversation with friends as there are several references to dinners or suppers and late evenings. Towards the end of his journey, in Rotterdam 'I hurried about the Town to buy China and other things' to send home. He also made a note of materials he may have thought would adorn his new house at Clifton, particularly 'Blew Tyles aboutt 10 gilders per 100, the best sort dearer for Landskips about 14/. . . variety of Figures Landskips, &c'. Similar tiles still decorate the fireplace in the best parlour in the Clifton house; he had already imported from the West Indies a large quantity of the newly fashionable mahogany for panelling this room. After this stimulating tour, he was back in London by Saturday 5 June, in Gracechurch Street, '& dined at Cornelius Loyds'. He seems to have stayed in London for a further 10 days, as it was not till 16 June that he travelled back to Bristol by coach with his daughter.

In the next few years, work continued on the new Clifton house. The mahogany parlour was fitted with a 'Hotwell marble chimney

peice' and above it '1 large landskip in a Gilt frame enclosed in a curious carved Border'. Thomas Goldney II had his portrait painted and it hung in this room which was handsomely furnished. Gabriel finished his apprenticeship and went on a voyage to Pennsylvania. Nothing is known about this journey, except that his father gave him a lockable green vellum-covered pocket book, in which he had written good advice, quite in accord with Quaker precepts, (though with some echoes of Polonius's advice to Laertes):

'Fear God & Endeavr with all thy might to keep his Comandmts.
 Be kind & oblidging to all, give no ill Language,
 Have a bold but Modest Assurance,
 Be more forward to hear than speak.
 Be Industrious & Inquisitive & an Enemy to Sloth & Indolence as much as possible, for it is a great Enemy to all thats Good for Body or Mind
 Practice Writing & Arithmetick & usefull Reading &
 that the Blessing of God may attend thee is the Prayer of
 Thy most affectiont Father
 Tho. Goldney'

In 1728, Martha Goldney, the eldest daughter, married Joseph Vandewall, a widowed London merchant. Because of his daughter's marriage, Goldney needed to make new arrangements for the disposition of his worldly goods, but at this time he only added a codicil to the will originally drawn up in January 1723/4. This was done on '5 Dec 1728 being the day Prince Frederick went through London at his first coming to England & this I do at present in case of mortality till I return home & make a more deliberate Will to my mind'. Goldney did not in fact make another will, so the surviving document with its amendments is particularly interesting.¹

Entries in a Coalbrookdale Stock Book for the summer of 1731 show that Goldney senior was still working as agent in Bristol and as 'banker' for the Company till his death at the age of 67 in June that year.² He had been a vigorous and strong-minded business man, enterprising and willing to take risks, as he had done with the Woodes Rogers expedition, and in his backing of Abraham Darby and the initially experimental process of smelting iron with coke instead of charcoal. He had been careful for his family, particularly with the education and training of his sons. His lengthy will shows also his efforts to be fair to all his children. At the time of her marriage, Martha had received the cash value of her share of the estate as part of her dowry together with one of her father's seven shares in the

¹ P.R.O. PROB 11/648/304 f.180

² S.B.L. MS.330A f.164

Coalbrookdale Company, valued by him at over £800, a considerable increase on the £260 or so at the re-organisation of the Company in 1718. Thomas Goldney II then made very careful disposition of the rest of his property, goods and chattels amongst his other six surviving children.

Thomas, as the elder son, was the chief beneficiary, residuary legatee and executor. He inherited 'the mansion house, farm and lands called Elberton', which his grandfather Thomas Goldney I had bought in 1674, the house the family occupied in Castle Green and 'houses in the City of Chester'. This last property must have existed in 1724 when the will was originally made, but there seems to be no other reference to it. It is very likely that it had some connection with Carleton Vanbrugh who originated from Chester and who had been associated with Goldney 25 years earlier; he had gone as agent for the owners with the Woodes Rogers expedition, but had died in Capetown on the homeward voyage. The house and grounds at Clifton, after Martha's marriage, were left to Thomas and his older sister Hannah jointly. Other specific bequests to Thomas included the family coach and all the horses, and three of the best items of family silver. Gabriel, Mehitabel and Elizabeth each became owner of one of the tenanted houses in Castle Green, and Ann, the youngest of the family, was to receive £350 instead of a house. Since 1718, Thomas Goldney II had had six shares in the Coalbrookdale works, but he had added a seventh, bought from Joshua Sergeant between 1724 and 1728. He bequeathed one share to each member of the family except Thomas, who had already received two shares in 1718. The extra share was now bequeathed to Gabriel 'to make his interest there an eighth part of the whole works'. Each son or daughter was also allotted several pieces from the considerable collection of family silver, tea or coffee pots, candlesticks, salvers of various sizes; some were special pieces marked with the initials of the husband and wife, all suggesting a certain wealth and elegance in a merchant's home. Apart from Hannah, who was to have the remaining household goods at Clifton, each other daughter was given furniture for her own room, again suggesting a well-furnished and very comfortable home. Thomas Goldney II had also arranged that each of his unmarried daughters, in order of seniority, should receive a complete set of bed-furnishings and linen, and a 'suit of table linen'. The rest of the legacies were surprisingly small: two guineas apiece to three friends, including Charles Harford, his fellow Quaker and long time business associate, and Alexander Arscott the schoolmaster, who were to act as trustees advising his executor. Three Hawksworth cousins were left five pounds each; they were sisters of the young men he had cared for and worked with 25 years earlier. Eight guineas were to be divided among his servants. Thomas Goldney had revised his will while away from home, and he had intended to

redraw it, when the dispositions outside the family might have been different.

The first of the immediate responsibilities for Thomas Goldney III as executor was to arrange his father's funeral. This took place at the Quaker burial ground at Redcliff and was probably fairly plain in Quaker style. Besides payment for a shroud and coffin and hiring a hearse, coaches would have been hired, gloves and wine bought for the mourners, and tips given to the coachmen, much as recorded by Thomas Goldney II for the funerals of his mother Mary Goldney and cousin Dennis Clements 20 years earlier. Thomas Goldney III became the administrator of the remainder of the legacy of 'Lands and Tenements' bequeathed by his grandfather Speed. Some of this land and property had been sold more than 20 years before when Thomas Goldney II was in some financial difficulty, but these 'Estates in Partnership' provided a small income which was shared equally among the seven surviving children of Thomas II and Martha Goldney.

Thomas Goldney III 1696–1768

Childhood and young manhood 1696–1731

Thomas Goldney III came in to his inheritance as a mature business man, almost 35 years old and having received a thorough and appropriate preparation for his new and increased responsibilities. He was the first Goldney child born in the recently acquired Clifton house in July 1696 and he spent his early years there with the growing family of brothers and sisters. As has been seen, the family lived comfortably in spite of the father's legal troubles. Before the most serious of these overtook Thomas Goldney II, he showed typical Quaker concern for education. In the autumn of 1707, he had arranged for his eleven-year-old eldest son to board with the Lovedays, a Quaker family at Painswick, some 30 miles north of Bristol, in Gloucestershire, and to receive schooling there with a tutor, Andrew Russell, who was a leading member of the Painswick Meeting.¹ There was a school connected with the Quaker workhouse established in Bristol for some years, which had been run since 1699 by Alexander Arscott, an Oxford scholar with a good reputation as a schoolmaster.² He was a friend of the Goldney family; he had married into their extensive circle, to Ann Milner, grand-daughter of Thomas Speed's first wife, and counted Thomas Goldney II as 'uncle'. However, wealthier Friends could choose to send their sons to be privately educated in a healthy rural environment, as Goldney chose to do for his two older sons. This was evidently not entirely prompted by the increasing complications of his business affairs and personal circumstances, as he had earlier paid for a similar education for the orphaned John Hawksworth, one of his wards, and had presumably been satisfied with the results.³ William Loveday was

¹ Notes on Nonconformists in Painswick, Glos. C.R.O. D2052

² G. Locker Lampson, *A Quaker Post-Bag* (1910), pp.75–6

³ Payments for John Hawksworth's board and schooling for 1704: Thomas Goldney II Account book

a prosperous clothier, with a handsome house near the church.¹ No records exist of Andrew Russell's school in Painswick, so it was probably established independently of Meeting support, unlike the Bristol school. An Epistle, drafted after the Bristol Yearly Meeting in 1696, suggests the kind of education Quakers thought desirable: 'useful Learning, as reading, writing, arithmetick, with other profitable parts of knowledge and such tongues as may be beneficial and not for ostentation . . .'.² Thomas Goldney II would obviously have wanted a good practical education for his sons, for whom as dissenters a university education was not possible. Destined to follow their father as merchants, they would also need an understanding of book-keeping and accounts, but Goldney was not averse to the inclusion of foreign languages, for he bought a French dictionary and a Latin concordance among other purchases probably intended for the schoolroom. The family always owned books; some had been given to the children by their grandfather Speed, others were bought on visits to London.

In 1708, Thomas was joined at Painswick by his younger brother, nine-year-old Joseph. When the boys rode over from Bristol, they were escorted by a servant or perhaps a Hawksworth cousin, and had five shillings or half a crown each as pocket money. The sisters were presumably mostly being educated at home, and certainly included needlework among their accomplishments, probably being taught by their mother, as several samplers, worked by Martha Goldney and her three oldest daughters, have survived, one not quite finished with the needle still in the material. The older sisters, particularly Mary and Martha, helped their mother with running the household, especially when their father was in prison. At the age of thirteen, Thomas returned to Bristol to continue his education with Alexander Arscott, and to study mathematics with a tutor for six months, as his cousin John Hawksworth had also done, which suggests the importance attached to the subject for a merchant's son.³

The ledgers and account books kept later by Thomas Goldney III show that he profited from his education, as his arithmetic and spelling were accurate. His handwriting was neat and easily legible—a useful clerkly hand, and possibly also a reflection of a preciseness in his character as well as the style he was taught. Gabriel, his youngest brother, who was only six when his father was released from prison,

¹ Will of Bridget Loveday, widow, 1716, Glos. C.R.O. 149 F 235; Painswick registers, Glos. C.R.O. D1340 C6/R1; Notes on Nonconformists in Painswick, Glos. C.R.O. D2052; W.St.C.Baddeley, *History of Painswick* (1907), p.216; T.Story, *Journal* (1747), pp.530, 639, 671

² F.A.Knight, *A History of Sidcot School* (1908), p.6

³ 'Paid Cuppidge teaching my Son Mathemks £1.' T. Goldney II Account book

did not go to Painswick, but was taught by Arscott in Bristol. He wrote a much bolder, less even hand, more like his father's. Some early ledgers at Coalbrookdale which were kept by the young Thomas have attractively decorated page-headings, showing quite skilful penmanship, though they are perhaps not particularly original in design. In later years, Thomas was able to do some of his own surveying, using his own measuring wheel, when he was interested in buying parcels of land.¹

Specific references to moral and religious education occur in at least one Quaker school prospectus and such education was doubtless well taken care of by the Lovedays at Painswick, and by Alexander Arscott in Bristol. The attitudes of Thomas Goldney II are much less surely known. He had been involved in unQuakerly activities: his involvement with the Woodes Rogers expedition was disapproved of by the Men's Meeting, though he was certainly not the only Quaker involved.² He was not expelled, as he might have been, but remained a member at Quakers Friars, though not obviously active in the Society of Friends. Grandmother Goldney, the redoubtable Quaker pioneer, probably exercised some influence over her son's family in their childhood. She had continued to live for some years in the family home in Castle Green, but she died at Clifton, well into her 80s, in the autumn of 1709, while her son was in prison.³

On his release, Thomas Goldney II was able to arrange for another important phase of his eldest son's education. While Thomas was 14 and still at school, in March 1711, he was formally bound apprentice to his parents.⁴ But Thomas Goldney II soon had other matters to occupy him and to take him on visits to London to settle affairs concerned with the return of the Woodes Rogers expedition in the summer. The realisation of the profits from the sale of the captured goods gave a much more agreeable aspect to the Goldney family fortunes. Even without the financial reward, it must have been an exciting time when Woodes Rogers and some of the men who had completed the entire voyage round the world returned to Bristol. Woodes Rogers published an account of his *Cruising Voyage Round the World* in 1712, dedicated to 'the worthy Gentlemen my surviving owners'. Among these were friends and relations of the Goldney family: Richard Hawsworth, Francis Rogers, Thomas Clements. The tales of the fights, the capture of prize ships, including the fabulous Manila galleon, and other adventures must have been told and retold

¹ Some sketch maps are among the title deeds. University of Bristol

² Men's Meeting Minute Book 1704–1716, October 1708, B.R.O.

³ Quaker Registers, B.R.O.

⁴ Apprenticeship Book 1699–1711, B.R.O.

in a number of the Bristol homes as well as their own where the Goldney family could have heard them. One of the exploits was the rescue of Alexander Selkirk from his solitary exile on the island of Juan Fernandez; this has since become more famous than the rest because of the use made of the story by Daniel Defoe for *Robinson Crusoe*. There is no evidence that Thomas Goldney bought Defoe's fictional account, but Woodes Rogers' log of the voyage is said to have been in the possession of the Goldney family till the early nineteenth century.

Against this background, Thomas junior had finished his formal schooling and was receiving his training in the family business, learning the practical side of keeping merchants' accounts. He and his father may also have realised from the older man's experiences the value of some legal knowledge, as later he showed himself able to draw up agreements in appropriate language, and he also usually took care to check facts and documents in deals or arrangements, particularly in relation to purchases of land and property, with which he was concerned. Then, in March 1717, the scene darkened unexpectedly, with the deaths of two members of the family on consecutive days: Mary, the eldest daughter, and Joseph, the second son, aged only 17. This certainly marked the end of his youth for Thomas Goldney III. He was approaching his 21st birthday and the end of his apprenticeship, but it was another death a few weeks later, that of Abraham Darby at Coalbrookdale, that brought about his translation to the adult world of work away from Bristol.

When Thomas Goldney II went to Coalbrookdale to look after affairs and his major investment there in May 1717, he took his elder son with him. As a practical business man, he may already have had in mind the value of leaving a representative, however young and relatively inexperienced, to look after his interests. He could not afford to abandon his own family and trade in Bristol. As has been said, Abraham Darby's financial affairs were over-extended and confused, and it was important to keep the works going in order not to lose everything. In the summer and autumn after Darby's death, the chief concerns of the responsible partners must have been to see that the Coalbrookdale works maintained the production of pig iron and cast goods to supply orders already received from customers, to make deliveries of these goods by road or river, to collect payment and further orders, and to keep the cycle going by buying in stocks of raw materials. It was also necessary to keep a full and accurate record of all these dealings in the Company's books: Waste, Stock and Cash books, etc.

With the change of management, some re-organisation was necessary and a survey of the state of affairs at the works needed to

be made. 'An Inventory of Quick and Dead Stock in the Iron Work at Coalbrookdale taken in the Beginning of July 1718' occupies the first five pages of a new ledger. Raistrick describes it as 'a carefully written summary' and it is in the neat handwriting of Thomas Goldney III in his new capacity as clerk.¹ Making this initial survey of the Coalbrookdale works provided the young Thomas with the perfect foundation for his further association there. He continued to keep the books, and to look after the cash and bills in the bill box, until 1723 when the task was taken over by an older clerk, Ben Wall, for a few months. The changeover in 1723 is recorded in the Cash Book with a balancing of accounts on 26 July, signed by both Wall and Goldney.² Goldney had kept the books very neatly and with accurate arithmetic, testimony to the business education he had received. Although there was a good deal to keep him busy about the works and in the newly equipped office, he evidently had a few leisure moments when ruling up the pages of the ledgers to decorate the page-headings with scrolls and leaves in quite delicate penmanship, and even once or twice to convert a letter tail into a humorous animal head. He may have been glad of the opportunity for more varied activity and he began to undertake another responsibility: the journeys to collect money and orders.

Some references to these journeys that were undertaken by the various partners occur in the Company's Cash books, which record payments for travel and related expenses. For the first year or so, Goldney went most frequently to Shrewsbury and on the shorter or more familiar journeys, including one to Bristol at Fair time in February 1719. Then, in June 1719, he accompanied Richard Ford to Nottingham, Manchester and Chester, and in August they travelled together to Bristol.³ After this apprenticeship, he made longer journeys independently. Generally they travelled on horseback, though in August 1720 Thomas Goldney was allowed expenses for coach and wherry hire up and down from Bristol.⁴ Goldney was equipped with new saddlebags, a lock and a money bag, bought for his first journeys to Shrewsbury and Oswestry. Some security was undoubtedly necessary, as on some journeys to Bristol he carried over £200 in cash.⁵

Although the business records indicate something of the pattern of the working life of Thomas Goldney III, there are very few personal

¹ S.B.L. MS.330 Stock Book ff.1–5. These pages are transcribed and printed as Appendix 2, Raistrick, *op.cit.* pp.279–285

² S.B.L. MS.329 Cash Book 1718–32 f.98; S.B.L. MS.330 f.258

³ S.B.L. MS.329, ff.11, 17

⁴ *ibid.* f.41. It is possible that this refers to a journey made by Thomas Goldney senior.

⁵ *ibid.* ff.6, 59, 71

details. When he first went to the Dale, he probably lodged with Richard Ford and his young wife [Abraham Darby's eldest daughter, Mary] and the youngest Darby children who were not away at boarding school. By July 1723, Thomas Goldney III had achieved the status of 'merchant' when, at the age of 27, he became a trustee, jointly with Ford and Joshua Sergeant, for the Darby children.¹ It is not clear why he returned to Bristol soon after this and joined his father and younger brother Gabriel, who was officially an apprentice, in the trade there. Thomas Goldney senior may have wished to provide opportunities for his son to learn other aspects of the iron trade.

Whatever the reason, Thomas Goldney III would have learnt more back in Bristol about the delivery and distribution of the pig iron, hollow ware, such as pots and furnaces, and the cylinders and other parts of Newcomen-type engines being sent by trow—the craft much used on the river—down the Severn from Coalbrookdale.² Advices of consignments were sent by post in time for loads to be checked and weighed by the Goldney agent at the Bristol quayside before being hauled away by representatives of the customer or to the warehouse to await distribution.³ It was important to check cargoes on arrival as the pig iron was sold by weight. No Goldney account books have survived for this period, but there are some references in the Company's Stock Book, and later, in the 1740s, Goldney sometimes noted in his Day Book discrepancies between the advised cargo and what actually arrived. These mistakes could have been caused by inaccurate weighing at the Dale, or perhaps by the carelessness or dishonesty of a trow owner leaving part of a cargo on a quayside.⁴ Damage to the cargo from rust or the breakage of hollow ware were other hazards to be checked at the quayside.⁵

The notes Thomas Goldney III sometimes made in his Day Book in the 1740s probably also give a fair picture of similar activities at the quayside with which he had to deal in the late 1720s. Difficulties

¹ Wilts. C.R.O. 473/156

² See T.S.Willan, *River Navigation in England 1600–1750* (1964), pp.97–151; G.Farr, 'Severn Navigation and the Trow', *Mariner's Mirror*, XXXII (1946), pp.72–81. Both these writers quote from the account in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XXVIII, dated 15 June 1758, contributed by George Perry of Coalbrookdale. See also B.Trinder, *The Industrial Revolution in Shropshire* (1973), pp.104–112

³ Richard Ford's letters to Goldney: S.B.L. MS.3190; 'Recd from the Dale, . . . as per Invoice. . . ' or 'as R.Ford's letter', T.G.Day Book, ff.3, 76

⁴ S.B.L. MS.330 ff.419, 433, 451; '2 Ton more, a Remainder left by the way ever since March 1741'—i.e. a year before. T.G.Day Book f.4

⁵ Prankard complained to Darby and urged him 'to have some convenient place by Seaverne Side to house the Pots'. Prankard letters, 12 May, 25 August, and 8 September 1715, Som.R.O. DD/DN 423

were sometimes caused by impatient hauliers carrying off goods—loads of pig iron or guns—before the cargo had been properly checked.¹ Arrangements were occasionally made to unload cargoes from the trows directly on to the ships sailing out of Bristol to save warehouse costs and double haulage charges. The Avon was a difficult river to navigate, not only because of the extreme difference between high and low tides, and on occasion, a cargo had to be taken off a ship that had gone aground on the mud or foundered down river, and then the load had to be laboriously brought back and kept till another vessel could be found to take it. These episodes were relatively infrequent, however, when set against the volume of trade in the port. Regular cargoes, such as those of pig iron going to the Company's customers in Belfast or Dublin, presented fewer problems on the whole, as for this trade the Goldneys patronised a small number of ships and masters. Much of the work at the docks and at the Tolzey, the merchants' exchange, was probably undertaken by Thomas junior and his brother Gabriel as their father grew older, and certainly during his absence in the late spring and early summer of 1725, when he was away on his tour in Europe. Both the brothers gained the freedom of the city, making a solemn declaration, which was now permitted to non-conformists in place of taking an oath. Thomas did not take up the freedom till January 1726. This omission was perhaps an oversight caused by his unexpected absence at the appropriate time, working at Coalbrookdale.² Gabriel became a burgess in 1728 at the normal end of his apprenticeship. It was necessary for a merchant to be a burgess in Bristol, so that he could trade legitimately on his own account, which Thomas Goldney III began to do by taking consignments of hollow ware from Coalbrookdale in 1724 and 1726.³ In the autumn of 1726, he returned to Coalbrookdale to his former duties as clerk for two months during the illness of Ben Wall.⁴ He kept the books and acted as cashier but did not make any journeys. While he was there, a 'blowing out' dinner—perhaps the origin of the expression 'a blow-out' for a good meal?—was held to mark the end of a blast at the furnace, and he paid for a gallon of brandy for the celebration. The whole dinner for the work force cost just over £6, the brandy eight shillings.⁵

On his return to Bristol, his working life probably continued as before. As far as is known, the only major change in the family's life

¹ e.g. 'Debtor for what guns they hall'd away from the head of the Quay more than the above'. T.G. Day Book f.48

² B.R.O. Burgess Books, no.6 1713–1726 f.266 and no.7 1726–1732 f.115

³ S.B.L. MS.330 Stock Book 1718–1727 ff.307, 417

⁴ S.B.L. MS.329 Cash Book f.147

⁵ *ibid.* ff.144, 147

was the marriage and removal to London in 1728 of his eldest sister, Martha. The next sister, Hannah, probably took charge of her father's household. Thomas III must have taken over increasing responsibility during his father's visits to London and also during his brother Gabriel's absence in Pennsylvania. The death of Abraham Darby in 1717 had brought a major change in the life of Thomas Goldney III; the death of his father in June 1731 brought not such a great change, but an increase of responsibilities, and his independence as business man. Thomas Goldney III now took responsibility for the accounts of all the family shareholders in the Coalbrookdale Company. He took charge of the financial affairs of his unmarried sisters. He arranged for the payment of taxes and fire insurance on the houses belonging to Mehitabel and Elizabeth at the same time as he paid his own. Later, as head of the family, he also supervised the marriage settlements when Hannah married John Ball in 1739 and Mehitabel married John Woods in 1744.²

From the summer of 1731, he immediately developed as a competent and enterprising business man. Though probably of a very different character from his father, he was also extremely enterprising. While continuing and developing his main business connection with Coalbrookdale, he almost immediately embarked on a number of enterprises associated both with his working life and his leisure activities at his home in Clifton. Because these are varied and complex, it is easier to follow each one separately, although Goldney was dealing with many of them simultaneously.

Coalbrookdale, Willey, Bersham 1731–1745

As a result of his father's death, Thomas Goldney at the age of 35 acquired a range of additional responsibilities. For some of these he was well prepared by his previous experience, such as the business and trading activities at Coalbrookdale and in Bristol. For trusteeship and responsibility for others he seems to have been temperamentally fitted: honourable and reliable, with qualities recognised outside the family by several people who considered him a suitable trustee and who made use of him in this capacity. He had already been a trustee for the Darby children since 1723.² What was new to him was ownership of property, but he soon showed a keen interest in building up the Clifton estate. After coming in to his inheritance, his two main activities were

¹ 'John Woods is Dr for what he is to allow me in accountt . . . pursuant to the Marriage Settlement, as per my Letter to him.' T.G.Day Book f.56

² Joint trustee for the Darby children, Wilts. C.R.O. 473/156. Appointed joint executor, 'my Respected friend', by Elizabeth Coysgarne, a family friend, in 1755, copy of will in Goldney family papers. Administrator of a trust fund for Joseph Champion's children from 1761, T.G.Day Book f.196

the work associated with the Bristol end of the Coalbrookdale Company's trade and developments at the Dale which provided his main income as a merchant, and the development at Clifton of a gentleman's estate and garden. These activities seemed to satisfy him for the next 15 years or so, and then he began to diversify his interests and to make a wider range of investments. But in 1731 the immediate concern had to be the continuation of the business of the Coalbrookdale Company.

As before, this involved receiving shipments of goods to distribute to customers like the Champions, accepting payment in bills and cash, dealing with the trowmen, checking goods at the quayside, arranging warehousing or re-shipment, etc. Thomas junior was certainly very different in character from his father, who had been bold and adventurous in business and ready to take risks. Thomas Goldney III usually calculated the risks more prudently. He probably knew more than his father had done about the practical running of the works at the Dale because of his six years' experience there as clerk in the early days of the new Company. He had known Richard Ford well since their early association from 1717. Thomas Goldney junior came to be a force and a respected influence in the Coalbrookdale Company and associated enterprises in the next 35 years.

It is from a chance surviving letter book of Richard Ford that there is some evidence, apart from ledgers, of this period of the Company's history.² The book contains drafts of a series of letters mostly written to Thomas Goldney III between January 1733 and March 1737. Although they are business correspondence, they reveal something of the relationship between Ford and Goldney and they certainly throw light on the role the latter played in connection with the works. It is generally clear that Ford could take for granted Goldney's knowledge of, and close interest in, all the concerns of the business, practical as well as financial. 'I allways found thee ready and willing to comply in anything that was requisite for Accomodating the Works,' he wrote in April 1733, and he informed and consulted Goldney about a wide range of affairs.

The routine contents of the letters are the advices of consignments of goods to Bristol and of bills drawn 'which please to honour'. There are the half-yearly accounts for comparison and agreement, much information about progress at the works, the state of trade, the difficulty of collecting cash on the country journeys, requests for Goldney to encourage Bristol customers to place larger orders, difficulties with trow owners, and various other matters concerning the day-to-day running of the Company. There are a few personal touches

¹ S.B.L. MS.3190 'rescued 1832 from the fire at a clearing out of CDale office'.

with news of family and visitors and Ford's requests from time to time for a 15-gallon cask of best port wine, 'gunpowder to kill cocks', a hamper of Hotwell water, 'a Pott of anchovies' for his wife. In one letter he asks that his Indian bow and arrows should be sent up.¹ All these were supplied and so was a 'kind present of Layers' from Goldney's own poultry yard. Major concerns in the letters are the two new undertakings with which the two men became involved in the early 1730s.

Although Goldney was the younger man, by seven years, he represented the larger financial interest, which made Ford anxious to have his opinion and approval, particularly about changes at the works. Ford sought and respected Goldney's opinion on legal matters, partly because of the professional advice more readily obtainable in Bristol or London. On one of Goldney's visits to London, early in 1734, Ford asked him to inspect and report on the likely usefulness of 'a new Invented Engine for Draining of Water out of mines . . . a model of which is now to be Seen in London'.² Later in the same visit, Goldney was asked to make a personal call on Lord Scarbrough (sic), one of their landlords, in an effort to obtain payment for an engine supplied some time previously through his agent.³ These were some of the variety of matters which were considered by the two men in the first few years in which they were effectively chief partners in running the Dale works, which had been built up steadily in the 15 years or so since the death of Abraham Darby I. Ford was beginning to consider opportunities for further improvements and expansion; he possessed the technological expertise but generally he had not the same financial resources as Goldney. For any new schemes he needed co-operation and this he enlisted for two major undertakings begun in the early 1730s: a blast furnace at Willey and another at Bersham.

Willey furnace

Fascinating as the development of these two ventures is, much of it is outside the scope of this account of the Goldneys except in so far as it shows skills and qualities Thomas Goldney used in the conduct of business. Ford suggested leasing the old furnace at Willey, on the other side of the Severn across from Coalbrookdale, because the Dale works could not easily supply the increasing demand for pig iron, particularly in Bristol, a trade which the Goldneys had helped to build up. Ford calculated that, for an investment of £400, sufficient iron could be

¹ S.B.L. MS.3190 Letters of 6 February 1735, 28 October 1735, 30 December 1735, 22 September 1733, 30 April 1735, 1 July 1734

² *ibid.* 2 February 1734, 1 & 15 June 1734

³ *ibid.* 15 February 1734

produced to make a profit of £300.¹ This should have been a strong argument in the case he presented for Goldney's consideration, inviting him to put up £200, half the capital 'for a Tryall', but Goldney's first response was cautious, and he expressed concern lest the new undertaking might have an adverse effect on the Dale Company. Ford was sufficiently reassuring to satisfy Goldney.²

There were, however, initial difficulties with production, but when the first iron was produced in January 1734, Ford was satisfied that it was better than that produced at the Dale. In spite of this success, in April Goldney seems to have queried the likely outcome, as Ford took an unusually sharp tone in reply, defending the enterprise and offering Goldney the opportunity to withdraw, if he was 'any way dubious of the Work not turning to account'.³ The reply seems to have silenced Goldney's objections. Apart from a catastrophe—the collapse of the inner walls—soon after the beginning of the second blast in December 1734, which must have raised Goldney's fears again, for this was his first personal experience of a major speculative venture, the Willey furnace continued successfully, producing a steady profit from the annual blast during the winter, as Ford had forecast.

The Willey Company was financed by Ford and Goldney as equal partners, although the burden of management fell entirely on Ford. One of the reasons for the success of this furnace was almost certainly Ford's close personal supervision; in all his work he was capable, honest and conscientious. After his death in 1745, the management devolved on his son Richard Ford II; although production went on well for a few years, this state of affairs did not last. There is some evidence to suggest that the son was not as efficient and reliable as the father and he got into financial difficulties which eventually led to bankruptcy in April 1758. Abraham Darby II, who by this time had been responsibly involved in the iron trade for 25 years, reported to Goldney on 'errors in Richard Ford's cash books'.⁴ The two Coalbrookdale partners provided considerable financial help, but they did not have the same personal regard for the son as they had had for the father. A series of cryptic entries in Goldney's Memorandum Book are about an un-named young man with whom Goldney was rather displeased and they seem to refer to Richard Ford II. In one letter the young man had 'acknowledged his faults' which Goldney had doubtless pointed out. Some time later, Goldney noted for June 1749: 'Querys what part of the Business was to be his; my Answer whereto

¹ *ibid.* February 1733

² *ibid.* 26 March 1733

³ *ibid.* 20 April 1734

⁴ T.G.Day Book f.188

AD said deserv'd to be put up in Letters of Gold'. It is a pity these golden words have not survived, but Darby and Goldney were obviously in agreement about the young man and his conduct. Ford's financial troubles seem likely to have been one of the reasons for the sale of Willey furnace to Isaac Wilkinson, another iron master, in 1753.

Bersham furnace

The other enterprise in which Richard Ford I and Goldney were jointly concerned in the 1730s was a furnace at Bersham, a rural district near Wrexham, over 35 miles from the Dale, but near the route of the journeys to Chester and North Wales. Their involvement came about in quite a different way from the enterprise at Willey and it also presented them with a different and more complicated set of management problems. The furnace had been bought by John Hawkins in 1729. One of the complications was the family connection—Hawkins was married to Ann Darby, a younger sister of Richard Ford's wife, Mary.¹ Ford had already lent money to Hawkins when he wrote to Goldney commenting on the advantages of the situation of the Bersham furnace with its good water supply which was more reliable than that at the Dale. The chief drawback proved in the event to be Hawkins and his problems. Ford once described him as 'a man of weak judgement and slender expression', though he was not without technical knowledge and skill.²

Hawkins had set up with insufficient capital, borrowing £200 to make up what he needed to buy the works. Ford had given his brother-in-law financial assistance at first, but as more was required he consulted Goldney. All three men met at Gloucester by some time in the summer of 1732 to discuss the situation.³ Ford and Goldney agreed to back Hawkins by advancing cash for raw materials and wages, and by allowing him to take over from the Dale Company the Chester and North Wales trade. A couple of years later, there was disagreement over exactly what had been discussed; Hawkins claimed that he had mentioned the mortgage, but neither Ford nor Goldney remembered this and they were dismayed when it was suddenly called in.⁴

Ford wrote to Goldney at every stage of the Bersham concern, with an account of each new difficulty as it arose, and he obviously depended on Goldney's judgement, expressing his need for 'thy Concurrence in Every Step we take in this affair'.⁵ After the initial loans, Ford and

¹ See Appendix, Darby & Ford family tree

² S.B.L. MS.3190, 20 November 1736

³ This date is implied by references in the letters, but the meeting could have been as early as September 1731, when Ford and Goldney were allowed expenses for a journey to Gloucester. S.B.L. MS.329 f.217

⁴ S.B.L. MS.3190, 25 January, 18 February 1735

⁵ *ibid.* 28 May 1736

Goldney at first supplied cash for the raw materials needed for a furnace blast. Ford had wisely arranged that these should be paid for in monthly instalments, which prevented unexpectedly large debts suddenly occurring. Once the furnace was blown in, it proved successful as Ford had anticipated. Though production was only about five tons a week, Ford reported that the iron produced was good and in some ways better than that of the Dale.

Hawkins was not such an effective salesman as Ford, who had a friendly and sociable manner and could talk business over a glass of wine at an inn.¹ Although there were the existing Dale customers in Hawkins's area to be supplied, he did not build up his trade very quickly, nor was he very successful in collecting payment. He had no well-trained assistant like Abraham Darby II who had grown up in the business. Hawkins tended to take cash meant for the business for his private use, he did not keep his books as efficiently as the Dale partners, nor could he produce accounts when they were asked for.² He was perhaps what would now be called accident-prone. Delay was caused at various times because he had a cold, or was ill, or because a horse trod on his toe, bruising it so that he could not get a boot on.³ When Hawkins suddenly found his mortgage capital being called for at the beginning of 1735, Ford and Goldney realised it would be wise to find this themselves in order to protect what they had already invested. Abraham Darby, who had already helped his uncle Hawkins with nearly £500 of his own money, joined them in this so that they each supplied one third.⁴ Prudently, a formal arrangement was made and the document recording it was drawn at Bristol, organised by Thomas Goldney.

This brought a marked improvement in the situation for both sides. Ford and Goldney were anxious about adequate security for their capital, though Ford thought they had 'one pretty Sure Card, that is his $\frac{1}{2}$ Share in the Dale Works, from which he Shall receive no profits till we are Satisfied'.⁵ Ford had used Goldney before, as the outsider, to write a letter of reproof to Hawkins about his conduct.⁶ However, though Goldney was capable of driving a hard bargain and was often calculating down to the last farthings, both in what he owed as well as what was owing to him, he seems to have had some sympathy for Hawkins's plight and agreed to waive interest on a loan. Ford

¹ S.B.L. MS.3190, 12 July 1734

² *ibid.* 10 December 1734: 'Jno Hawkins ... Cannot deny his Error in Applying our Cash to his owne private use.' 30 January 1735

³ *ibid.* 13 January 1735

⁴ *ibid.* 25 January, 18 February 1735

⁵ This was the half of 1/16 share that had come through his wife, Ann Darby.

⁶ S.B.L. MS.3190, 31 August & 2 November 1736, 10 December 1734

acknowledged this generosity but cannily decided he would conceal the good news temporarily from Hawkins 'as an awe for his future management'.¹ By the beginning of 1737, the Bersham affair was working towards a happier issue. If sales could be increased, Ford felt certain that an annual dividend of £100 a share would be possible. When Abraham Darby asked if he could use Goldney's credit temporarily for £300 which he needed to repay the loan he had taken out when he joined the Bersham partnership, Goldney's consent was immediate, which was much appreciated by Ford and Darby.

The Ford letters end in the spring of 1737. John Hawkins died in 1739, and his widow Ann is said to have carried on the business till 1749, doubtless with the help of the Dale partners. It was then sold on to a Darby cousin who had forges near Coalbrookdale.² Later, the Bersham furnace was also sold to Isaac Wilkinson and became his principal works and was made famous by his son, John 'Iron Mad' Wilkinson.³ Today the district is part of the Bersham Industrial Heritage Centre and a house which may have been the home of John and Ann Hawkins still survives.

When the furnace was in production, Bersham achieved Ford's aim of keeping some distant customers supplied, trade which might otherwise have been lost, but having to supervise it added considerably to his work. The exasperating John Hawkins caused trouble and anxiety with the management and investment problems posed for Ford and Goldney, and possibly contributed to Ford's relatively early death. For Goldney, the situations shared and worked through with Richard Ford in the 1730s provided him with a good basis of experience and philosophy about trading practices for his future business dealings.

In the 1730s, the Coalbrookdale works, which were the chief concern of the partners, were continuing reasonably profitably with a steady trade in pig iron, cast hollow ware and engine parts, but a new element appeared at the end of the decade: the manufacture of guns. This was somewhat surprising for a firm in which all three leading partners were Quakers, as were also some of the Dale workmen. Quakers generally expressed their testimony against war and against the use of any armed force. Some Quaker merchants even refused to have their goods carried in ships which were armed for defence.⁴ Raistrick thought Goldney responsible for what he considered the corrupting influence at Coalbrookdale, but Ford must have co-operated willingly as he controlled production at the Dale, and was looking for new outlets as

¹ S.B.L. MS.3190, 20 November 1736

² His father, Thomas Harvey, was a brother-in-law of Abraham Darby.

³ Ifor Edwards, 'The Charcoal Iron Industry of Denbighshire', *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions* Vol. 10 (1961), pp.66-80

⁴ Raistrick, *op.cit.* p.66

early as 1736 for the increasing quantities of iron the furnaces could produce. By 1735, Abraham Darby II was also closely concerned with the works, having worked for the Company for several years. In the years leading up to the outbreak of war with Spain in 1739—a date which Goldney particularly noted in his Register Book—the increasing tension and the threat to trade with the Spanish colonies led to heavier arming of merchant ships and the fitting out of privateers. Raistrick conceded that it could have been for defence at first that Thomas Goldney and his brother Gabriel became involved with the arming of merchant vessels carrying their goods, ‘then found it easy, as times got more difficult, to take the next step of seeking to share in the large profits to be made by supplying arms to the merchant ships’.¹ Bristol depended heavily on its overseas trade and the merchants were certainly determined to protect their interests. The Goldney brothers were not such ‘weighty or public Friends’ as their grandparents had been, nor were they the only Quakers concerned in arming ships. In any case, merchant ships in the past had carried guns and had also been escorted by men of war. The patterns for cannon originated in Bristol early in 1740, and the first guns seem to have been produced at the Dale by the end of the year. By 1744, the Willey furnace was also involved in the trade and another furnace at Leighton produced quantities of shot of various weights from half-pounders upwards.² Many of the ships sailing from Bristol, merchantmen and privateers, were supplied with guns and shot from Coalbrookdale, and similar consignments were also shipped to London and Liverpool. ‘Adventures’ of guns were tried by companies and individuals: Thomas Goldney and his brother-in-law John Ball sent consignments to New York, Jamaica and Boston, and Goldney also sent others on behalf of both the Dale and Willey Companies.³ Gabriel Goldney had a share in the Union privateer, which in April 1742 was equipped with her armament of guns and shot from the Dale.⁴ Raistrick thought that after Ford’s death in 1745, Abraham Darby II put an end to the gun trade, but the Coalbrookdale ledgers and Thomas Goldney’s Day Book show how the trade increased and continued till well after the war and Richard Ford’s death. After the war, 20 swivel guns were opportunely sold by Goldney to Bath ‘for the use of that City on rejoicing days’,⁵ but guns for less peaceful purposes were still being sold in the summer of 1748.

¹ *ibid.* pp.66–8

² Advices of consignments, T.G.Day Book ff.33, 37 &c

³ *ibid.* ff.14, 18, 8, 57, 61, 98

⁴ *ibid.* f.4; Damer Powell, *op.cit.* p.180

⁵ T.G.Day Book f.71

The death of Richard Ford I marked the end of a third stage at Coalbrookdale. Abraham Darby II then became managing partner of the works, a role for which he had been preparing as an assistant in all aspects of the business since he was 18, just as Thomas Goldney III had done. As is shown by later developments, Abraham II took after his father with a keen interest in the practical and technical side of the works, but he also had a better grasp of the financial requirements. These capacities were to lead a few years later, in close co-operation with Thomas Goldney, to an even bigger expansion at Coalbrookdale. But during the years while business had been developing under the able management of Richard Ford I, with the assistance of Abraham Darby II, Thomas Goldney had also been occupied with affairs of his own at Clifton and in Bristol.

The Clifton estate and garden 1731–1768

Fairly soon after Thomas Goldney III had inherited the Clifton house and gardens in 1731, he began a series of land and property acquisitions. Most of the early purchases were made with the purpose of extending his immediate estate, to enlarge his garden and pleasure grounds. Later he bought land and property as investment, either for development or for the rents. Accounts of these purchases and of the creation of the garden have already appeared in print in *Thomas Goldney: Man of property* (1991) and *Thomas Goldney's Garden* (1996), so only a brief summary seems appropriate here. A large collection of title deeds has survived from 1694 when Thomas Goldney II first leased the house and garden in Clifton, but these original documents on which the accounts were based have not been published and it is possible to include some notes and transcriptions in Part II of this volume. A selection of extracts illustrates the range of leases and purchases and they also provide information about mortgages, problems of title and encroachments, lawyers' opinions, and the cost of land and ground rents.

Thomas Goldney made some entries in his Day Book relating to his land acquisitions, usually recorded to his own account of 'Sales and Purchases' or to 'Profit and Loss'. From some of the entries it is possible to see the sources of the money to buy a particular plot. His purchases were chiefly made from current income, earned from his various business enterprises. One example is the £550 paid to William Barnes in the autumn of 1753 for the last piece of ground Goldney needed to complete his garden design. This came from dividends: £200 on each of his three Coalbrookdale shares at Lady Day 1753.¹ Only once did he need to borrow capital and that was in 1747. He took up

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.142, 146

a loan of £2,000 from Isaac Elton in order to buy the large house [Clifton Wood House] and eight acres of gardens to the south of his boundary from his neighbour Robert Smith, who was in considerable financial difficulty.¹ This fine house was intended for letting to visitors to the Hotwells, and it was rented for several seasons by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. The rent was sufficient to pay the interest on the loan.

The plans for development did not work out so well, as Goldney found it difficult to establish a sound title to the six acres of Skulks Closes that he had begun negotiating for in the spring of 1750.² The lawyers he consulted offered contrary opinions, and although a clear title was finally achieved in 1759, he seems to have abandoned the idea of erecting 'a good many buildings'.³ He continued to buy property as it became available, and even in his seventieth year, in 1766, he acquired two parcels of house property and land on the Hotwell Road, again intended as an investment. He noted the cost and probable returns in his Memorandum Book.⁴ At the same time he was still concerned about asserting his right to close what had once been a footpath going past his original southern and western boundaries; after the purchase from William Barnes in 1753 it had become an intrusion through his garden.⁵ Altogether over a period of 35 years, he had spent about £5,600 on land and house property adjacent to his original garden and in the area of the former Clifton Wood.

Various other notes of expenses which throw some light on affairs connected with house property in the eighteenth century are also recorded in Goldney's Memorandum Book. He was a careful business man and paid fire insurance on his properties: his house at Clifton, the one in the city and Clifton Wood House were insured for £500 each, at a cost of 10 shillings. By 1760 Goldney was paying Poor Tax, calculated at one shilling in the pound, which amounted to £8 5s. for his own house and other premises. At the same time there was a window tax of sixpence per window and one shilling per house. Apart from house rents, the only income was from letting meadow land. One year Goldney let Hill Close to a neighbour for seven guineas, in return for allowing him 'the liberty of turning in as many horses as he pleased'.

Although Goldney was clearly determined to enlarge his estate, he was not over-ambitious and he restricted his own grounds to about a dozen acres. In this garden he created something remarkable and

¹ *ibid.* f.107

² These two large plots were across what is now Cliftonwood Road to the east of Goldney's grounds.

³ See Estate documents in Part II

⁴ See transcript from Memorandum Book in Part II

⁵ See notes for 1753 & 1766 Estate documents in Part II

unique, and it all seems to have been his own design. There does not seem to have been an exact master plan, as modifications were made as extra land was bought. The first and most important feature, begun even before Goldney had acquired all the necessary land, was the grotto.¹ This could have been influenced by the splendid creation near Utrecht, which his father had seen and described in his *Journal*.² Goldney did not have the great resources of the rich silk merchant, and the work on his rather expensive leisure interest—the construction of the grotto—was spread over some 27 years in all, from the digging of the trench for the tunnel to the laying of the special floor tiles. The tower to house the ‘Fire-engine’, or small Newcomen-type engine bought from Coalbrookdale, was erected on the terrace in 1764, but it was another two years before an engine was working satisfactorily to supply the cascade in the grotto.

Goldney garden appears in the Survey of the Manor of Clifton commissioned by the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1746.³ The map suggests a rather formal layout in the central rectangle of the garden, with straight walks, including a Long Walk leading from the south front of the house to a viewpoint at what was then the southern boundary of the garden. In the small *Garden Book* Thomas Goldney III began keeping in 1736, he refers to walks bordered with yew, elm or beech hedges, and to various sections of the garden, including grotto and fountain gardens and borders by the greenhouse.⁴ He made occasional notes for the next 20 years mostly about planting of flowers, vines and trees and particularly about the grafting or budding of fruit trees. He sometimes mentioned the friends or nurserymen who supplied him with seeds or special ‘roots’, and also the methods of planting and whether or not the results were successful. The work of his gardeners is noted on several occasions. Because the notes are not very systematic, there is not sufficient evidence to reconstruct the layout or the planting of the garden at any particular period; Goldney did not need to make precise references for himself. Sections of the garden, including the walled kitchen garden, must have looked very attractive in the spring when the many fruit trees were in blossom.

The important purchase in 1753 gave a new stimulus to the construction of other major features in the main garden while the work on the grotto continued. ‘The Great Terras on the South Side of My

¹ A detailed survey and account is: R.J.G.Savage, *Natural History of the Goldney Garden Grotto*, reprinted from *Garden History* Volume 17 Number I

² See *Journal of a Tour* in Part II

³ Survey of the Manor of Clifton, 1746, S.M.V.

⁴ *Garden Book*, U.B.L.; see extracts in Part II

Garden’ was thrown up in two years though ‘only in the Rough’ as soon as the essential plot of land had been bought. The Rotunda was finished ‘with the Colonade round it’ in 1757 and ‘The Canal begun Anno 1758, & finish’d in the following Year’.¹ Although Goldney has left no note about the construction of the Orangery, it must have been about this time that it was either removed from its original site at the western side of the garden, or built in its present position, near the end of the canal.² The Octagon, a two-storeyed summer house in the north-west corner of the garden, may have existed in the original garden, as John Kelsall mentioned ‘summer houses’ in his record of a visit in 1735.³ This building did not survive long into the nineteenth century, as it was taken down for road widening in the 1830s. The rest of Goldney’s built features still exist, though not all as they were in his time. The pillars that surrounded the Rotunda have been removed and it contains no walnut chairs. The Orangery has been restored and refurbished but is generally empty of over-wintering orange and lemon trees. Almost all of the statues have gone, including the ones Thomas Goldney II took over at the beginning of the century, but Hercules still wields his club on the terrace. Visitors in the eighteenth century greatly admired the garden features, especially the fantastic grotto, but they were also impressed by the terrace, and particularly the splendid prospect from it down towards the river with its shipping, and across to the hills beyond. The trees Goldney planted round his southern boundary in 1755 had not then grown too high to obscure the views, as more modern plantings and nineteenth and twentieth century buildings have done.

Quaker and ‘respected Friend’

Since Thomas Goldney belonged to an established Quaker family with a wide circle of friends and relations, and he had received a Quaker education and upbringing, more references might have been expected to his connection with the Society of Friends. There is, however, little evidence to show what his beliefs were or how active he was in Quaker affairs, apart from the records concerned with the rebuilding of the Meeting House in 1747. When he became a free burgess, he had made a solemn declaration instead of taking the oath, as did other Quakers he knew, including the members of the Champion family. Although there were still civil disabilities to be overcome, there was not the need for the third generation of Quakers to struggle for

¹ See Memorandum Book in Part II

² The Survey of the Manor of Clifton shows Goldney garden, with a garden building in this position; it is also referred to in one of the title deeds.

³ See Inventory in Part II; Kelsall, *op.cit.*

acceptance and justice to the extent that his grandparents had had to do. They would probably have been disappointed at, and disapproving of, his acquiescence in the payment of tithes, which he did for the Clifton and Elberton estates.¹ In the 1730s, this was seen as part of 'the widespread failure to live up to principles of non-payment', so he was not unique among Friends.² Like his Grandfather Speed, Thomas Goldney III used his vote in the Whig interest, but he does not seem to have been politically active in the Quaker cause, as Henry Goldney, his father's cousin in London, and friend of William Penn, had been.³ His involvement in the gun trade in the 1740s was the equivalent of his father's unQuakerly sponsorship of, and investment in, the Woodes Rogers expedition, but Thomas Goldney III does not seem to have encountered the same disapproval that his father did in 1708.⁴ This may have been the result of a general relaxation of standards at the time, as again Goldney was not the only Quaker involved in the trade.

In 1747, the Meeting House in Quakers Friars, the building of which Thomas Goldney I had helped to organise 70 years before, was felt to be in need of rebuilding. Thomas Goldney III was included, with George Tully the Quaker carpenter-architect, in a committee of twelve appointed to arrange and oversee the project. Goldney may well have been chosen for his business experience and acumen rather than adherence to Quaker beliefs and ways. The committee was set up at the Men's Meeting on 26 October 1747, and the first meeting was held at 3 o'clock the next afternoon.⁵ Thereafter, weekly meetings were held fairly regularly till the early summer of 1749, though on several occasions no business was done because the meeting was not quorate or because it was Fair time. At first, Goldney attended an average of two out of three meetings, but after the summer of 1748, his attendance was much less frequent. The Committee was concerned with every aspect of the building, plans for which had at times to be revised. At an early meeting, Goldney and Tully were deputed 'to treat with and agree with Thomas Paty for the pillars for the meeting house on the best terms they can'. This was promptly carried out, as the price was reported the following week.⁶ At the same meeting, evidently as a result

¹ Entries in Memorandum Book kept by T. Goldney III. U.B.L.

² N.C. Hunt, *Two Early Political Associations* (Oxford, 1961)

³ Poll Books, B.R.O.; G. Locker Lampson, ed., *A Quaker Post Bag* (1910)

⁴ Dealings with Delinquents, 1669–1765: April, May, June, October 1708. B.R.O. SF/A7. This disapproval was not permanent, as Goldney was appointed in July 1714 to a committee to assist the schoolmaster. Men's Meeting Minutes, B.R.O.

⁵ Proceedings and Cash accounts of the Committee for Building the Friars Meeting House 1747. B.R.O. SF/A12/1

⁶ *ibid.* 17 and 24 November 1747

of some difficulty with the workmen, it was resolved that 'workmen employed have no ale gave 'em for the future'. At other meetings there was discussion of alterations to windows, of the thickness of the walls, of a choice of tiles for the roof in preference to lead, which it was thought would be too hot. At one meeting in 1748 at which Goldney was present, it was agreed to consult the women Friends about the painting of the seating of their own meeting room, but two weeks later it was reported that this was not required.

Careful account was kept throughout of the payments made for work carried out. At a final meeting in September 1751, when all the work, including the paving of the court outside the Meeting House, was completed, Nehemiah Champion, Goldney's nephew by marriage, was deputed to draw up a list of subscriptions. The Goldney family had made a considerable contribution to the total over the four years from October 1747 to September 1751. Of the individual contributions, Thomas Goldney's £50 was the second largest, next to Richard Champion's 50 guineas. The Goldney sisters, Elizabeth and Ann, had given 25 guineas each, Martha 30 guineas, and Gabriel had contributed 20 guineas. The total collected, according to Nehemiah Champion's accounts, came to more than £1,200, so the Goldney family's share represented well over 10% of the whole. The building still stands in the centre of the city as a memorial to this group of Quakers; it and the surrounding area are still called Quakers Friars though the building is now the central Registry Office. The Goldney family made other contributions to Quaker funds, including legacies; 20 years later, Thomas Goldney III left £200 to the 'managers or heads of the Men's Meeting of the people called Quakers to be appropriated by them to the use of the poor of that Society'.

Thomas Goldney was publicly recognised as a Quaker, by Mrs Delany for instance, even though she did not get his name right. When she visited his garden she referred to him as 'Mr Golding, the famous Quaker'.² In the notice of his death in the local paper, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* for 31 December 1768, he was described as 'One of the people called Quakers'. He was generally associated in business with Quakers though not exclusively so, and possibly Friends formed the majority of his social circle.² Matters of particular interest to Quakers were doubtless discussed in Goldney's home, and there is one small piece of evidence for one occasion when this was so. When John Kelsall, the Quaker from Coalbrookdale, visited Bristol in the early summer of 1735, he was entertained by Goldney several times,

¹ Lady Llanover, ed., *Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs Delany* (1861–62)

² See entries for Marriages and Deaths in his Register Book, transcribed in Part II

including one Sunday after meeting, when he stayed several hours. The occasion was sufficiently interesting for him to note in his diary. Alexander Arscott was present too and they talked about a young Quaker preacher, May Drummond. She seems to have caused quite an impression in Quaker circles, with her 'good utterance and matter'.¹

It has been said that 'Quaker helped Quaker: frequently their relations with their employees were more friendly than those prevailing between Anglican master and man, so that work was better done'.² This attitude probably arose from the Quakers' fundamental belief in the equality and brotherhood of all men. John Kelsall recorded in his diary his appreciation of the friendly and uncondescending welcome he received in Bristol from people he regarded as of some importance. Apart from this, there is no evidence to indicate the degree of friendliness evinced by Goldney to his own employees and the workmen at the Dale, but it is clear that he took a pride in their achievements when he noted their special feats. Some of his servants stayed with him for many years: Adam Sixsmith, his gardener, cared for the Clifton estate for at least 36 years. Thomas Goldney's coachman, Edward Spencer, found him a generous master; in October 1766 Spencer's household goods, which he had offered as security for a loan, had been seized when he was unable to repay the debt. Goldney lent him £172 18s 6d to discharge the bond, and to pay the interest due on it and the costs incurred by the seizure of his goods.³ Two years later in Thomas Goldney's will 'all such moneys as he shall owe me at my decease' were included in his legacy.

Quakers were generally considered and endeavoured to be honest and upright in their dealings. Goldney seems to have been trusted by others from quite an early age. He had been trustee for the Darby children, and later for three orphaned Champion children. Several of Goldney's friends trusted him as executor, including Abraham Darby II. Elizabeth Coysgarne, a relative who had known him all his life, was typical when she described him in her will as 'my respected Friend'. Such a reputation was valuable to a man of business, particularly in at least one of the new enterprises Thomas Goldney was about to embark on in the late 1740s and early 1750s.

The Warmley Company 1747-1769

Through the 1740s Thomas Goldney continued as Bristol agent for the Coalbrookdale Company, but in the second half of the decade he began to diversify his interests. His involvement with several of the

¹ John Kelsall's *Diary*, (V) Ms Vol. S 193, Friends House, London

² Raistrick, *Quakers in Science and Industry*, p.33

³ T.G.Day Book f.242

new ventures came about through his business and social connections with the Champion family, particularly Nehemiah and his son William.¹ Like the Goldneys, the Champions were Quaker merchants who had been established in Bristol for many years. One of their chief interests was the metal trade. As well as being a major customer for Coalbrookdale hollow ware, Nehemiah was also interested in the production of non-ferrous metal goods and by 1723 he had developed new techniques at the Bristol Brass Company's works at Baptist Mills, on the River Frome to the north east of the city, where he was a partner. In 1742, he married Goldney's widowed sister, Martha Vandewall, and they came to live in a handsome new house in Clifton on the opposite side of the Green from the Goldney home.² All three Champion sons, John, Nehemiah junior and William, grew up familiar with the metal industries and remained involved with them in various ways. Of the three young men, William was the one who came to be most closely associated with Thomas Goldney III.

In 1738, while working and experimenting at his father's works at Baptist Mills, William Champion took out a patent for his 'pioneering method of processing calamine to produce metallic zinc'.³ For a time after this, he had his own works near Old Market, at the eastern edge of the city, but in September 1742 there were complaints that the works were causing a common nuisance.⁴ This and commercial problems are suggested as the reasons for the removal to a new site at Warmley, five miles to the east of Bristol, where there was more scope for development and the chance to have all the production processes integrated on one site. The Warmley Company was set up for the making of 'copper and brass, spelter and various utensils of copper and brass'.⁵ The founding of the new company has usually been attributed to William Champion's desire to break away from the Bristol Brass Company, largely run by his father, and to make fuller use of his new patent. However, there is evidence in Thomas Goldney's ledger to suggest that Nehemiah senior was, in fact, associated with the Warmley works from the beginning, and that spelter was being produced there early in 1746. It was to 'Brother Champion' that

¹ Nehemiah Champion senior, 1678–1747, partner in Bristol Brass Company. His sons were: John, 1705–94; Nehemiah junior, 1709–82; William, 1710–1789, 'the first man to make zinc in Britain'. Raistrick, *Quakers in Science and Industry* (1968), pp.191–6; Day, *Bristol Brass* (1973), pp.58–9, 83–4, 72–93; Hamilton, *English Brass and Copper Industries to 1800* (1926), p.154. See Appendix, Champion family tree

² Now the Chesterfield private hospital

³ Specification of Patents, no. 564; Day, *op.cit.* p.76

⁴ Day, *op.cit.* p.77

⁵ *ibid.* p.201; Hamilton, *op.cit.* p.154

Thomas Goldney paid just over £1,000 in January 1747 for his 1/8 stock in the company. In Nehemiah's will, drawn up in May 1747, he left legacies to 'all such workmen as shall be employed by *me and my partners at our Works at Warmley*' and he bequeathed his shares to his sons and son-in-law.¹ By this time, Nehemiah was ill, and before his death in August the management had passed to William. Although William Champion was a man of considerable initiative and enterprise, he may well have been glad of the association with Thomas Goldney (to whom he referred as 'uncle') for the benefit of the older man's business experience as well as his financial backing. Later evidence suggests that, like Abraham Darby I, Champion was also more interested in technology than in details of finance.

Throughout 1747, the Warmley Company continued to buy cast iron equipment for the works from Coalbrookdale, and was evidently satisfactorily in production and making some profit. At Lady Day 1748, a dividend of £2 per share was paid; Goldney held fifty shares, and he also received interest on 'money I paid in' at various times during the previous year, possibly totalling £2,000.² By 1750 the company had run into considerable difficulties. These were brought about by the fall in the price of zinc from £260 a ton before William Champion's discovery to about £50 a ton as a result of 'desperate efforts . . . made by the merchants to crush him out of the business', and then by the failure in 1750 of his petition to have his patent renewed.³ It seems probable that Goldney helped to prepare the case for the renewal of the patent, as in his small Memorandum Book a page headed 'At Lady Day 1750' has notes of the assets and some trading figures of a company making copper and brass. No name is given, but the dividend figures recorded match Goldney's Day Book entry for the Warmley Company at this time.⁴ In his notes, Goldney included the phrase 'appear'd in Ledger to be' which suggests he had examined the books of the company himself. This was an undertaking for which he was well qualified, but it also suggests that he was not actively engaged in the running of the Company at this time.⁵ He supplied a certain amount of the capital and doubtless listened to William Champion with knowledgeable interest. In spite of the

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.80, 94; will of Nehemiah Champion, probate 20 October 1747, P.R.O. PROB. Caesar 11/757 f.250

² T.G.Day Book f.101

³ Hamilton, *op.cit.* p.154; Day, *op.cit.* Ch.4

⁴ T.G.Day Book f.110

⁵ In the balance sheet drawn up on Goldney's death in December 1768, he is referred to as 'Treasurer' of the New Warmley Company, a role he may have undertaken after the re-organisation of the company after 1762. See transcript in Part II.

difficulties, the premises at Warmley seem to have been extended, and a new steam engine was installed. Then the Company prospered sufficiently to continue paying dividends, and even to increase them in 1757.¹

In the 1750s, the Warmley works were already very extensive and remarkable enough to attract the attention of English and foreign visitors, some coming as industrial spies, because of the technical interest of the processes, and for the original and unusually attractive layout. In 1761, the Company invested over £600 in a second large Newcomen-type 'Fire' or steam engine and other parts, supplied from Coalbrookdale.² By this time too, the works included 25 houses and tenements for workmen, nearly 40 copper and brass furnaces, and many more buildings and quantities of equipment. Warmley was described as 'probably the most up-to-date and most efficient works in the country'.³ All this was built up from the ideas and inspiration of William Champion, with capital from Goldney and the original small group of partners, but in 1761 Champion had ideas for further expansion beyond their resources. He planned a partnership with three neighbouring landowners and colliery owners, persuading them that the proposed new works would be to their mutual advantage.⁴ The proposal Champion drew up expressed something of his policy for the integration of business ventures which had already influenced the development of the Warmley works and other concerns he and Goldney were interested in.

Although there were difficulties over coal prices and a clash with the Bristol Brass Company, Champion's scheme was adopted and work was soon begun on the building of the new copper furnaces.⁵ Greatly increased funds and a new partnership were necessary. The company's financial arrangements were re-organised, but when Goldney referred to the 'New Partnership' in the spring of 1762, only half the agreed stock had been raised. By November 1763, the capital had still not been fully subscribed.⁶ Although by this time Goldney had a great deal of capital invested in the expansion of works at Coalbrookdale, he had transferred a loan of £1,200 from the Bristol Lead Company, which had also been founded by Champion with Goldney as a major partner, over 'to the use of Warmly Co.' at the same rate of interest, and he now lent a further £1,500.⁷ The first dividend on the new shares

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.139,150,171

² *ibid.* ff.193,194

³ Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1; Day, *op.cit.* pp.77–93; Hamilton, *loc.cit.*

⁴ Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1; Day, *op.cit.* p.84

⁵ Day, *loc. cit.*

⁶ T.G.Day Book f.199; Day, *op.cit.* pp.88–9

⁷ T.G.Day Book f.209

was rather low, but was apparently not too discouraging. In December 1764, Gabriel and Ann Goldney, presumably on the advice of their brother Thomas, were prepared to re-invest money they had received from the legacies of their sister Elizabeth, which had already been on loan to William Champion for a number of years.¹

In spite of Champion's feud with the Brass Wire Company in the early 1760s and the continuing rivalry, the Warmley business seemed to be flourishing and expanding. Parts for another Fire engine arrived from the Dale in April and May 1765; the dividend for 1765 was double that of 1763, and the £1,000 borrowed from the Bristol Lead Company had been transferred back there.² In October 1766, more capital was needed and Goldney authorised his London banker to pay £2,000 in to his account with the Warmley Company in return for a bond.³ Throughout the years while the works were in production, William Champion continued his experiments with new materials and processes, which led, in 1767, to his obtaining a patent for his latest inventions.⁴ However, these new processes could not be applied in time to help the Company effectively, as what it needed was a much larger injection of capital. In an attempt to achieve this, there was another re-arrangement of shareholdings, involving a system of 'tickets' at £12 10s each.⁵ Encouraged perhaps by 'after-dividends' declared for 2½ years to Lady Day 1767, Goldney invested £1,800 of trust money he was administering for the heirs of a family friend, and in September, his sister Hannah Ball, doubtless after consultation with Thomas, invested £1,600 in the Company.⁶

Meanwhile it was decided to apply for a royal charter of incorporation. An application was prepared and presented with as much secrecy as possible to avoid the challenge of hostile petitions.⁷ Goldney obviously knew about the negotiations and possibly assisted by writing supporting letters. Champion had to spend more time than he liked in London away from the works, and he wrote to his Uncle Goldney complaining of the need to dance attendance on their lawyer. He reported fully on the state of the proceedings and confided his unease to Goldney, relying on his help: 'I beg you will prevail on our Partners to assist with all diligence.' He concluded with affectionate and respectful greetings to Goldney.⁸ Unfortunately, in spite of the

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.222, 229

² *ibid.* ff. 226, 227, 228, 231

³ *ibid.* f.243

⁴ Patent no.867. Day, *op.cit.* pp. 89, 193-4.

⁵ T.G.Day Book f.253

⁶ *ibid.* ff.250, 253, 254

⁷ Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1; Day, *op.cit.* p.92

⁸ William Champion to Thomas Goldney, 12 June 1767, Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1

lengthy negotiations and lawyer's fees of over £1,100, the opposition from other brass and copper companies proved too powerful, and it was clear by March 1768 that the application was unsuccessful.¹ A month later, after 21 years spent in the development of the internationally famous Warmley works, William Champion parted company with it in a less than reputable manner. He claimed that he was 'unexpectedly . . . dismiss the Service of the Company', but this proved to have been because he drew out 'part of his Capital . . . without the consent or knowledge of the Company'.² This was hardly conduct Goldney would have advised or approved.

Thomas Goldney did not live to see his nephew and partner declared bankrupt in the spring of 1769, nor the offer of the whole of the Warmley works, including Champion's own house, for sale by auction in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* on 11 March 1769. At Goldney's death in December 1768, he had a good deal of his capital, over £11,600, still invested in the Warmley Company. There seems to be no evidence of how much, if any, of this was recovered after the collapse of the Company which he had helped to finance for over 20 years.

Mining Adventures 1750–1768

The mining adventures undertaken by Thomas Goldney in association with William Champion are not so closely connected with Bristol, but the dealings show something of the range of interests and activities pursued by Goldney. Some of the raw materials mined and certainly any profits from the ventures came back to Bristol. Champion used ore at Warmley, which probably also absorbed some of his profits, and Goldney used some of his dividends to buy land in Clifton. It seems to have been the Warmley Company's need for supplies of calamine for the making of spelter that led directly to the Flintshire mining adventure in the early 1750s. The initiative therefore probably came from William Champion rather than Thomas Goldney. Champion's work in discovering the use of calamine to produce spelter encouraged the mining of calamine and helped to keep up the price, so it was likely that the Warmley partners wanted to find a controllable source for themselves. In 1749–50 the Warmley works had used over 160 tons of calamine for brass making, at a cost of £6 15s a ton. Next to the expensive copper ore, it was the Company's second highest outlay on raw materials, and these were the costs Goldney considered and noted in his Memorandum Book in 1750. The Champions would have known of likely sources, and Goldney also had connections who could have

¹ Day, *op.cit.* pp.92–3

² Letter reporting a conversation with Champion, 26 April 1768. Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1

provided information about the particular district in North Wales where speculation was likely to be fruitful and profitable.

Champion and Goldney began their enterprise at Gronant in the parish of Llanasa near Prestatyn.¹ In his Memorandum Book, Goldney entered notes about the new venture under the heading 'Gronant mine in Flintshire'. Six 21-year leases of the 'several lands to be worked' were taken out on various dates from November 1750 to the spring of 1751. He recorded the landlords and the partners, noting their respective shares: Goldney and William Champion were to have 2/8 each. Goldney also made a note of what the partners anticipated mining: lead ore, caulk and calamine and possibly copper ore. The initial capital outlay for the new mine seems to have been £300, as Goldney's share—£75—was sent in August 1751 to the Rev. Thomas Jones, the chief Flintshire partner.² This investment soon brought large rewards: the dividend for the first year's workings, calculated to Michaelmas 1752, was 'settled' at a total of £400. Further and larger dividends were declared at following quarter days. If Goldney's records are complete, and they seem likely to be so in this instance as there are no obvious gaps at first, he received £600 in two years for his outlay of £75.³ As with other mines in the area, provided a vein was struck quickly and near the surface, initial expenses and running costs were not great; as the vein went deeper, drainage became a problem and more expensive equipment was needed.

The partners certainly had reason to be satisfied with their initial returns, and when the Rev. Thomas Jones wrote to Goldney with news of the second dividend, he cannily broached the matter of a further investment. Again, Goldney made detailed notes from the letters exchanged under the heading 'Relating to a New Lead-Mine Adventure lying above Gronant Tack, . . . in Kelston'. Goldney accepted with alacrity the Rev. Jones's offer of a half share for himself and William Champion, but a month later the offer was reduced. However, Goldney's Day Book contains no identifiable separate references to such a second venture at Gronant; instead, an alternative project was begun later the same year about five miles away to the south east at Kellyn in the parish of Whitford. This was probably also at the instigation of Thomas Jones since Kellyn was his family home in Merton Uchglan, Whitford, and this time he was one of the lessors of the land to be worked.⁴ Since Kellyn was managed and accounted for as an independent concern it is better considered separately.

¹ National Grid SJ 089 831

² T.G.Day Book, f.136

³ *ibid.* ff.140, 144, 147, 149

⁴ 'farm called Kellyn', Richardson papers, Flints. C.R.O. D/KK/457; D/M/597

The original Gronant mine continued to produce considerable profits and these reached a peak at Michaelmas and Christmas 1754, when the dividends on Champion's and Goldney's 2/8 shares were £400 for each quarter. Champion tended to use his returns to buy large stocks of raw materials. Goldney invested in land or property to extend his estate in Clifton and he also began to invest, in association with Abraham Darby II, in extensive developments of new iron works near Coalbrookdale.¹ The records for 1755 may be incomplete or more probably there may have been no dividend to record, as the only reference in May was for an additional small payment for Charges. This was the first of many calls in the remaining dozen years when Goldney was a partner. During 1756, Goldney received £825 in the three dividends for the last three quarters of the year.² After this, the accounting arrangements were evidently being changed, as there were references to ore sold and in stock, the value of which was shared among the partners in the same way as the calls or charges were divided.³

The last dividend declared for the Gronant mine on the original system was for Lady Day 1757. From then on, the credits for the ore sold varied between £60 and £600, until the last record in Goldney's lifetime of the half year's profits in June 1767 of £175.⁴ Other entries were for calls and charges. Some of these, including the largest call in 1763 for £325, were for a 'water engine' (probably supplied from Coalbrookdale) which was erected to drain the mine. A further £225 in January 1765 was also for drainage work and for the legal costs to obtain a grant of easement for 'liberty to divert a stream' to work the engine.⁵ Over the years from 1751–1768, Goldney recorded receipts of at least £3,800 from Gronant mine, of which two thirds came in the first five highly successful years. Almost all the payments and charges were made in the succeeding 10 years, but even these did not much exceed £1,300.

The page in Goldney's Memorandum Book headed Kellyn Leases lists four agreements taken out from August to December 1753 for 21 years, like those for Gronant. At first, Champion and Goldney had 5/32 shares each.⁶ The work at Kellyn Level, or the Whitford Mine

¹ T.G.Day Book, ff. 149, 158, 160; £473 for calamine for Warmley Company in December 1753; £700 in 1755

² T.G.Day Book, ff.170, 175

³ *ibid.* f.175

⁴ *ibid.* ff.176, 190, 209, 253

⁵ *ibid.* ff.210, 231; Flints.C.R.O. D/KK/328, 18 March 1765

⁶ 'T. Slaughter, & R: Richardson 4/32 each. Jno Mostyn 4/32. Paul Panton, Eliz: Mostyn, & Jno: Denman, 4/32 between them, Share & Share alike.' T.G. Memorandum Book

Adventure, followed a different pattern from Gronant. The first records, from March 1754, are for outgoings: £50 initial investment and a supplement required by Christmas of £16 17s 6d for Goldney's share.¹ By Michaelmas the net cost of the Level was reckoned up to a total of just over £800, including the initial deposit and the cost of a book for a copy of the mine's accounts.² This last was probably Goldney's idea, based on the pattern of duplicate accounts in the early days at Coalbrookdale, as Goldney was not satisfied with some of the accounting by the local manager.

On 31 January 1758, John Champion wrote to his brother William about new arrangements, which Goldney also noted in his Memorandum Book. Champion had bought out the 8/32 shares of four of the Flintshire 'sleeping partners' and proposed a re-distribution of 1/32 each to William and to Thomas Goldney, keeping the remaining 6/32 for himself and his brother-in-law Sampson Lloyd.³ It is not clear whether Kellyn was continuously worked. The death of the Rev. Thomas Jones in December 1758 could account for the apparent hiatus in working the mine, which was partly on his land, as probate of his will was not granted till February 1761.⁴ From March 1763, Goldney paid costs in instalments amounting to nearly £200 for the next five years.⁵ Kellyn level had apparently not produced any profit for Thomas Goldney and his partners, though it was on or near the Pant Vein which was said to be productive. Goldney's share of expenses over the 14 years of its working amounted to about £420. However, in the statement of Goldney's personal estate on his death, there is a credit item for the 'Whitford Lead Mine' for over £500, which may indicate that the mine was at last coming into profitable production.

Undeterred by the initial lack of success at Kellyn, Goldney co-operated with the Champion brothers in some other mining ventures, in Devon, Cornwall and Ireland, which are not of great significance, and for which there is very little information.⁶ The remaining industrial concern in which Goldney participated with the Champions was the Bristol Lead Company. Goldney and William Champion had equal shares and must have financed the Company between them, though there is no note of the investment of any capital. Although Goldney's earliest reference to the Lead Company occurred in January 1757, it

¹ T.G.Day Book, ff.149, 159

² *ibid.* f.165

³ *ibid.* f.178

⁴ 'Reverend Mr Jones of Kelyn in Flintshire died in December 1758.' Thomas Goldney Register Book; probate copy will, Flints. C.R.O. D/M/3807

⁵ T.G.Day Book, ff.210, 231, 254

⁶ *ibid.* ff.184, 190, 203, 254, 199, 209

does not seem to have been fully operative till 1760. In the spring and summer, lead ore had been bought from the Gronant mine, though not in large quantities, as at this time Gronant was going out of production. 'Profits upon the First Year Workings' of the Lead Company were reckoned to 1 January 1761, and Goldney received a half share.¹ In April 1761, he lent William Champion £1,200 'to pay for Ore', presumably not bought from their own mines. The Company continued to show a profit in the next two years and, at Lady Day 1763, Goldney's loan of £1,200 was temporarily transferred to the Warmley Company with its more considerable financial difficulties. Larger quantities of ore at higher prices were being bought from Gronant and William Champion paid more than £600 for these for himself and Goldney.² The last clear reference made in the Day Book to the affairs of the Lead Company was to 'Charges upon Lead Ore shipp'd to Bristol—a debit upon the Lead Work . . . £11 – 6d.' By the autumn of 1764, Goldney's £1,200, together with another £300, was back on loan to the Lead Company, possibly needed because of the rising cost of ore.³ At his death, his credit with the company stood at £2,538 15s 10d, which probably included his loan of £1,500, and the rest may have been an accumulation of dividends not taken out over the previous five years as well as some of the original capital.

Shipping 1751–1768

The remaining new enterprise of the 1750s undertaken by Thomas Goldney with William Champion was the smallest and also the most conventional for a Bristol merchant. Like the other undertakings it had connections with, and use for, their already established industrial concerns at Coalbrookdale and Warmley. In contrast to the complexities of the mining enterprises, the shipping adventure seems relatively simple and was certainly more modest in the scale of the investment and in the return. At this period, most ships were owned by groups of business men rather than one person and it was fairly common for a merchant in a city port like Bristol to own a share in a vessel trading from the port.⁴ There were several examples among Goldney's immediate circle of family and friends. His father had been part-owner of at least two ships before he undertook the larger and more ambitious investment in the privateers Duke and Dutchess.⁵ In

¹ *ibid.* ff.170, 198

² *ibid.* ff.193, 198, 209

³ *ibid.* ff.221, 231

⁴ R.Davis, *The Rise of the English Shipping Industry* (1962), p.81; see also multiple owners listed in J.W.Damer Powell, *Bristol Privateers and Ships of War* (Bristol, 1930)

⁵ The Dolphin galley, 1705: Damer Powell, *op.cit.* p.89; entries for the Dolphin and the Flying Horse in T. Goldney II Account book

the 1740s, Thomas's brother Gabriel had been one of seven owners of the Union, a privateer, and William Champion's brother Nehemiah was part-owner of the Dragon, also a privateer.¹ However, the three ships in which Thomas Goldney bought shares in 1751 were intended for peaceful trading in home waters. Once again, as with some of the mining enterprises, it was probably William Champion who was responsible for Goldney's involvement. Although Champion was not primarily responsible for the building and fitting out of these ships, Goldney made the initial payments through his agency.

All three ships were brigantines or brigs, two-masted, square-rigged merchant vessels, typical of the mid-eighteenth century. They only required a small crew—half a dozen men and perhaps a boy—to operate in the coastal trade or on the crossing to Ireland. Two of the brigs, the Betty and the William, both 60 tons, cost Goldney just over £100 each for his 1/8 share; for 'outset and 1/8 share' in the slightly smaller Duke of Dorset (55 tons) he paid nearly £130.² Share units of 1/8, 1/16 or even 1/32 were common, for the joint ownership provided a simple form of insurance, making it unnecessary to find others outside the venture willing to underwrite a possible loss.³ Although the interests of the ship-owner and the merchant-trader in the matter of price for freight were naturally opposed, the cost was not so important to the merchant who was able to ship his goods in his own vessel. There is evidence that Champion, Goldney and their fellow owners made some use of their own ships to transport goods produced or needed by the companies or trades in which they had an interest.⁴ As has already been mentioned, this integration of trade and services was the kind of arrangement to satisfy astute business men like Champion and Goldney.

Although this new enterprise was small and relatively simple for Thomas Goldney, it has proved neither simple nor even possible to trace a full account of all the ships. The entries in Goldney's Day Book referring to the ships are irregular and disappointingly incomplete. Other sources of information about shipping in the eighteenth century

¹ Damer Powell, *op.cit.*, pp.180, 144. The Union was supplied with guns from Coalbrookdale in 1741, the Dragon with guns and shot in June and August, 1744. T.G. Day Book, ff.4, 37, 41.

² T.G. Day Book, f.136. The tonnage is not mentioned by Goldney, but has been calculated by moorage charges in the S.M.V. archives.

³ Davis, *op.cit.* pp.82, 84; L.S. Sutherland, *A London Merchant 1695–1774* (1933), pp.82–3.

⁴ 'In the Duke of Dorset Nich. Gegan for Dublin W. Champion & Co. 27Q British brassware; Ed. Willcocks 11 tons Newfoundland train oil, etc.' P.R.O. Exchequer King's Remembrancer Port Books (hereafter Port Books) E 190 1217/5 Mar–April 1753.

have similar deficiencies. The references in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* to the comings and goings of ships in the busy port of Bristol, second in importance to London, are only approximate in date. Ships were noted as 'in since our last', or 'Enter'd Outwards', and the entries were not necessarily complete. Muster rolls, which were compiled by masters of ships, giving lists of their crews, with their places of origin and dates of service, and the destination port, are very useful, and a small proportion have survived in the archives of the Society of Merchant Venturers. The accounts of wharfage or moorage dues, chargeable by the Society, were recorded and audited by a member of the Society, but these are incomplete, as are the Port Books, or records of 'Goods carried coastways'; these last have occasional references to owners of parts of the cargo, but are usually very badly written and sometimes illegible. In none of these sources is there any reference to the ships' owners which would make identification certain. An incidental disadvantage is that the names 'William' and 'Bettsy' [in various spellings] were often used for small ships at this time.¹

Because of its distinctive name, the Duke of Dorset seemed the most likely to be traceable. Goldney paid for his share in three instalments from August 1751 to September 1752, which suggests that the ship was being newly built and fitted out.² The brig was evidently ready to load a cargo in the spring of 1752, as Goldney noted for 25 March a load of 10 tons of pig iron from Coalbrookdale to be shipped in her to Dublin.³ However, the maiden voyage does not seem to have taken place till mid-May when the ship sailed with a new captain and crew,⁴ and it was not until 1st February 1753 that Goldney recorded receiving the 'Nett Proceeds of her 1st Voyage to Dublin'.⁵ For his 1/8 share he received a promising return of £8 13s 8d from Edward Wilcocks,⁶ with whom Champion had dealt in the first place. Although Wilcocks probably only had a 1/8 share in the Duke of Dorset, he may have

¹ In June 1752, voyages of four different ships named William were noted in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, and in August 1755 three ships named Bettsy or Betsey were listed.

² T.G.Day Book f.136

³ *ibid.* f.128

⁴ A Muster roll, no.194 for 19 May 1752, shows the master, N. Gegan, as 'formerly on the Handy', and the members of the crew had been recruited from other vessels. S.M.V.

⁵ T.G.Day Book f.137

⁶ Edward Wilcocks had interests in several privateers, including the Jason, the Royal Hunter, the Vernon, and the Black Joke. Damer Powell, *op.cit.*, pp.151, 161, 176, 180. 'Capt. Ed. Wilcocks & Co. Owners of Black Joke privateer' were supplied with guns and shot from Coalbrookdale in July 1744. T.G.Day Book f.38. Wilcocks was Warden of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1747.

had effective control because he was the initiator of buying the vessel. Such a man was sometimes designated ship's husband or agent. At Bristol he would have worked from the handsome new Exchange opened with great ceremony in September 1743. Outside were the pillars 'like sundials, . . . and at Change time the merchants every one [take] up their standing about one or other of these pillars, that masters of ships and owners may know where to find them'¹ and here deals were 'paid on the Nail', the name by which the surviving four pillars in Corn Street are still known today. Here the agent accepted notice of the various loads to make up a full cargo for a particular voyage. Space for cargoes was also sometimes advertised in the local paper. As Goldney wrote up his own Day Book and entered the ships and captains to carry particular loads of Coalbrookdale goods, he may also have made some of the arrangements in person with the agent at the Exchange, and he was certainly well acquainted with many of the people he was dealing with in the merchant community.

The Duke of Dorset generally sailed between Bristol and Dublin, making about a dozen voyages from May 1752 to September 1754.² The Coalbrookdale Company traded regularly for many years with good customers in Ireland, particularly in Dublin; during 1752, for instance, Goldney sent 13 consignments of pig iron from the various companies at Coalbrookdale in nine different ships from Bristol. Three of these loads were in the Duke of Dorset and on at least three more of its later outward voyages the cargo included pig iron.³ The duration of the recorded voyages varied from one month four days to three months 27 days. A good deal of this time could be spent with the ship moored at the quayside, waiting to take on or unloading cargo. Navigating the tidal and muddy Avon between the city wharves and the Severn channel was tricky and delays could occur. Ships that went aground sometimes had to have their cargo off-loaded and taken back to the quayside or transferred directly to another vessel if they could not be refloated on the high tide.⁴ The longest recorded voyage of the Duke of Dorset was a triangular one; it was clearly convenient for two of the other enterprises in which Champion and Goldney were engaged and shows something of the integration that could be achieved. After taking a cargo to Dublin, in December 1753 the Duke of Dorset sailed across to Greenfield on the Dee to pick up a cargo of

¹ Quoted by J. Latimer, *Annals of Bristol in the eighteenth century*, p.162

² Muster rolls, S.M.V.; T.G. Day Book ff.128,129,136,137,143,147-8,149,151; *F.F.B.J.* 12 January 1754, 27 April 1754.

³ T.G. Day Book ff.129,143,147,148,151.

⁴ 20 ton pigs 'shipp'd upon the Nelly for London, but she running on Shore going down the River 'twas relanded, & shipp'd for Dublin as follows upon the Success'. T.G. Day Book f.240

calamine from the Flintshire mines for the Warmley Company. Thomas Goldney recorded in his Day Book how much Champion owed the Rev. Thomas Jones for this shipment of 128 Tons of Calamine.¹ According to *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* and a Muster roll the ship was 'in' from Greenfield just over a fortnight later, by 12 January 1754. Three months later, perhaps while the ship was on its next trip to and from Dublin, two of the crew from Dublin deserted, and a new crew member was taken on from Pill, near the mouth of the Avon, for the last four days of the voyage.²

After September 1754, the career of the Duke of Dorset is a blank, except for two references. A moorage charge was paid for her on 13 January 1756 when she came in from Dublin.³ Pasted in among the Muster rolls for 1756 is an undated one for the Duke of Dorset; Nicholas Gegan was still the master, but seven of the eight crew members were from Dublin, with one from Bristol. It is possible that the ship had been sold to Dublin merchants but Goldney has no reference to a sale; in fact he does not refer to profit or loss after the first voyage, so the fate of this vessel is a mystery.

The other two brigs had longer traceable lives. They were used mostly in the coastal trade to Cornwall, which was convenient for the companies at Warmley and Coalbrookdale, since the Warmley Company bought copper ore there and the Dale Company sent engine parts via Bristol to the Cornish mines. When Goldney recorded the profits of the first voyage of the William and the first four voyages of the Betty, he also noted that the first of the Betty's four was 'to Cornwel and back'.⁴ Unfortunately, the popularity of the names of these two ships contributes to the difficulty of identifying the particular vessels in which Champion and Goldney were share-owners. However, a Muster roll [no.130] for 17 December 1751–10 April 1752 shows a William of Bristol with a new master and crew, with two from Cornwall, so this seems likely to have been the maiden voyage. The Port Books show this William of Bristol, R. Brown master, sailing for Falmouth on 10 January 1752 with a mixed cargo which included '11 hundredwt brass materials for a fire Engine',⁵ possibly from the Warmley Company. The iron components for 'fire engines' which the Coalbrookdale Company supplied for Cornish mines were generally sold on arrival in Bristol to the local agents for the mine companies. Although Goldney usually recorded the company or mine for which

¹ *ibid.* f.149

² Muster roll no 164, S.M.V.

³ Wharfage Books, 1755–56, pp.37–8. S.M.V.

⁴ T.G.Day Book f.137

⁵ P.R.O. Port Books E190 1217/2 no.12.

they were intended, he seldom mentioned the vessel on which they were to be shipped as this was not his responsibility once the goods were sold in Bristol. This was also true for the cast iron pots and kettles in the cargoes to Cornwall; though probably Coalbrookdale stock, they were being shipped by merchant wholesalers such as Nehemiah Champion.

Through the Port Books, Muster rolls and entries in Thomas Goldney's Day Book, it is possible to trace this brig William, though with some gaps and sometimes a change of master, on the Cornish route until 30 March 1767, when it returned to Bristol with the original master, Richard Brown. A week later, Brown was sailing as master of the Warmly, with five crew members who had been formerly on the William. The new vessel's name indicates a connection with William Champion and perhaps his part-ownership. A William with crew members from Bristol and Cornwall was on the Cornish route again from 1 April 1767.³ This consecutive date suggests it was the same ship, probably with unchanged ownership. Thomas Goldney had certainly retained his share; on his death in December 1768, his estate included £100 allowed for his 'interest in the ship William', a rounded down figure for his original investment 17 years earlier in 1751.

The shares in both the larger brigs were bought from Edward Gwatkin. Like Edward Wilcocks, he was a Bristol merchant who already had some shipping interests: in the 1740s Gwatkin was part-owner of two privateers, the Hawk sloop and the Southwell.⁴ Swivel guns from Coalbrookdale, probably for the Hawk, were sold to him in June 1744, so like Captain Richard Brown and Wilcocks, he was at least a business acquaintance of Goldney before the new ship-owning partnership. Later, in October 1764, Goldney noted the death of Edward Gwatkin in the Register Book in which he kept brief records of his family, friends and acquaintances. Although the Bettsy cost approximately the same as the William, she may not have been newly commissioned. A Bettsy, master William Bennett, had been sailing to Falmouth as early as the spring of 1750, though she was listed as a sloop, not a brig, and a Muster roll [no.191] shows a brig Bettsy, with William Bennett as master and a Cornish crew, in service in August 1751. This may explain how Goldney could record the profits from her first four trips at the same time as only the first by the William.³ Her cargoes were as mixed as those on the William and sometimes

¹ Muster roll no. 184, S.M.V.

² Part-owner of the Hawk sloop, 6 June 1744; part-owner of the Southwell, 7 May 1744. Damer Powell, *op.cit.* pp.150, 339. Swivel guns, 19 June 1744, T.G.Day Book f.37.

³ 1 February 1753, T.G.Day Book f.137

included items that can be identified as originating from companies associated with her owners. In January 1754, the Bettsy carried an iron cylinder bottom, pistons and pipes. These were almost certainly the ones noted by Goldney as 'parts received 26 Nov. 1753 for William Lemon, Esq.'. The 60-inch cylinder was intended for the Wheal Rose mine, owned by Lemon who was a considerable mine adventurer in Cornwall.¹ A further consignment of pipes and other engine parts from Coalbrookdale was shipped for Lemon on the Bettsy's next voyage in the spring.² An occasional shipment of linen drapery reflects one of Edward Gwatkin's interests. According to Goldney, the Bettsy made 42 voyages before sailing on her last trip to London, in April 1765, with a cargo which included 'nine pieces sheet copper' and '10 tons Eng. Pig iron'.³ Goldney recorded 'my 1/8 of what she sold for in Londn £64 17 9' that was paid him by William Champion on 10 June 1765, an unusually prompt settlement.⁴ This indicated a selling price, after 14 years, of more than half her original cost, though this may have included some profit from the final voyage. Six months later, in January 1766, Goldney noted the receipt of 9s 5d 'an after Balla. Due upon her last Voyage' which was paid to him by Captain Bennett.⁵ Although Bennett had not been master on the Bettsy since 1759, he evidently retained an interest in her and may have been a part-owner.

A merchant generally entered the business of ship-owning because it was potentially profitable, and not because he needed a ship to carry his goods. However, although there were profits from two of Goldney's ships, the scale of the investment and the return were small in comparison with most of his other enterprises. Goldney recorded figures of net proceeds for 17 of the 39 voyages made by the William between December 1752 and July 1765, and these totalled £48 12 3 for his 1/8 share.⁶ The recorded proceeds from half of the 42 voyages made by the Bettsy suggest a rather better return as the total net profits from the 22 voyages were £82 10 3.⁷ It is unfortunate that Goldney did not keep a complete record of the proceeds of the voyages of either the William or the Bettsy, as this makes it very difficult to estimate the profitability of the venture. However, it seems likely that the ship-owning was undertaken to provide a convenient service in association with the major enterprises of the Warmley Company and some of the

¹ *ibid.* f.145; P.R.O. Port Books E190; K.H.Rogers, *The Newcomen Engine in the West of England* (1976), pp.17–21

² T.G.Day Book f.147

³ P.R.O. Port Books E190 1226/3 no.110.

⁴ T.G.Day Book f.231

⁵ *ibid.* f.253

⁶ *ibid.* ff.137, 163, 198, 209, 231

⁷ *ibid.* f.209, 231

mining ventures, rather than to satisfy an urgent need of transport or to produce large profits.

Goldney's various 'adventures' undertaken in association with the Champion brothers may seem varied and miscellaneous when looked at separately, but it is possible to see how they developed out of the Champions' original interests in the properties and uses of certain minerals and in the commercial exploitation of their discoveries, and how these were often integrated with one another. Calamine and lead ore from the Flintshire mines were shipped to Bristol for the Warmley and Bristol Lead Companies, and the Lead Company sold pig lead to the Ketley Company.¹ The Devon and Cornish mines produced the copper ore needed at Warmley and this may have been shipped to Bristol in the vessels of which Goldney and Champion were part-owners. Some of the products of Coalbrookdale and Warmley were certainly carried in these ships from time to time. It seems likely that the Champions contributed the vision of industrial development, and Goldney, 10 and 15 years older than his nephews by marriage, with many years of solid experience gained in collaboration with Richard Ford at Coalbrookdale, contributed business acumen, financial support and temperamental stability. William Champion had something of a reputation for being impatient and hot-tempered and a difficult character.² It is not clear what Champion's idiosyncrasies were, but Thomas Goldney evidently thought some of his schemes worth collaborating in, and found it possible to co-operate with him for many years. Goldney obviously approved of the policy of integration in business enterprises, as he developed concerns on the same principles in collaboration with other partners, such as Abraham Darby II at Coalbrookdale, and with a group of fellow merchants in Bristol.

Goldney, Smith & Company 1752–1768

The banking business which Thomas Goldney and five other partners opened in the late summer of 1752 was mentioned in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*,³ and again more precisely on 16 September in the *Bristol Weekly Intelligencer*: 'A Bank in Corn Street in this City, is open'd by Thomas Goldney, Morgan Smith, Esqrs. Messrs Richard

¹ T.G. Day Book, f.191

² 'Messrs Loscombe & Champion was so very angry, could not tell how to contain themselves, without being in a violent Passion, & behaving Ungentlemenlike...' Letter from Charles Whittuck to Charles Bragge, 19 June 1761. Glos. C.R.O. D421/B1

³ *F.F.B.J.*, August 29, 1752: 'We hear that another Banking Company is erected in this City, in the names of Champion, Goldney, Smith, Miller, Reed, & Vaughan, wealthy & reputable Merchants'

Champion, Michael Miller, James Reed and John Vaughan.’¹ A bank was a natural and logical development from some of the previous activities of the merchant partners, but the formal and legal organisation was new in the provinces. Although Goldney, Smith & Co. was not the first bank to be set up in Bristol—Tyndall, Lloyd & Co. began in 1750—it was still among the first half-dozen being founded in the whole country, breaking the monopoly of joint stock banking which the Bank of England had obtained in 1708.²

Earlier in the eighteenth century ‘banker’ was a term loosely used to describe anyone dealing in money matters, but it also signified the keeper of a company’s reserve stock of cash. In 1731, this role of ‘banker’ with the Coalbrookdale Company was inherited from his father by Thomas Goldney III, and was continued and developed by him. This is clear from references in the surviving series of letters from Richard Ford to Thomas Goldney III. On one occasion, Ford agreed that Goldney should keep some capital in reserve, expressing his opinion ‘that tis the Securest way to keep a Bank upon Emergencies’.³

In the main trading centres, such as Bristol, banking commonly originated from trade and among those with industrial connections, and did not, as in London, generally develop from the business of goldsmiths. L.S. Pressnell said, ‘Country banking was less an innovation than a specialization in existing financial techniques’.⁵ Although the evidence on which to base conclusions about Goldney’s financial dealings is fragmentary and inadequate, it is clear that some aspects of the banking activities had developed from the needs of the iron trade at Coalbrookdale. In the 20 years after 1731 Goldney also came to have experience of other financial dealings or quasi-banking activities, useful preparation for the formation of the country bank in 1752.

In the early days at Coalbrookdale, the managing partners themselves were responsible for all aspects of the work, marketing as well as production. They took orders at the large fairs, arranged for the distribution of goods and collected payment in ready money, also at the fairs. As the business expanded and became more complex, so did the problems. Even from the beginning, however, the trade was not merely local, where the cash coming in could be kept in a strong box to be paid out as required to meet expenses for raw materials, labour, rent, carriage, new buildings, etc.. A large proportion of the

¹ *Bristol Weekly Intelligencer*, Sat 16 September 1752 no.154

² C.H.Cave, *A History of Banking in Bristol from 1750–1899* (Bristol 1899), p.9; Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.5; R.D.Richards, *The Early History of Banking in England* (1929), p.191

³ Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.137; Ford to Goldney, 28 October 1735, S.B.L. MS.3190

⁵ Pressnell, *op.cit.* pp.49–50, p.12

goods were sold and paid for in Bristol, but almost all the expenses had to be met at the Dale, so cash needed to be returned there. Transferring cash from one place to another was not always a safe process in the eighteenth century because of the dangers of highway robbery, and the possible dishonesty of servants or carriers. Thomas Goldney's brother Gabriel was the victim of a highwayman on the Bath Road in October 1751, losing valuable personal property as well as cash.¹ Richard Ford wrote to Goldney in May 1733 that 'Widow Owen', one of the trow owners transporting goods from Coalbrookdale down the Severn to Bristol, 'did not think it safe to send it [i.e. cash] per her Servant'.² Another difficulty which led to the need for and the development of 'banking' activities was the inadequate supply of valid coin and paper currency during much of the eighteenth century. The smallest Bank of England note until 1793 was for £10 (representing for many workers more than a year's wages), and there was a shortage of small coins. No official copper coins were minted after 1754 until 1770, in which year halfpenny and farthing coins began to circulate again.³ Richard Ford commented in several letters to Goldney on the shortage of cash and the difficulty of collecting money from trade journeys. As a result he seldom had enough ready cash at Coalbrookdale to settle the company's debts. Because of difficulties such as these, merchants, manufacturers and others were driven to finding other means of settling their debts and remitting money about the country.

Bills of exchange were already in circulation in the seventeenth century. These somewhat resembled modern cheques, but did not have the covering authority of a bank. Their value partly depended on the credit or repute of merchant houses or individuals. The Champions, who in the early days were the Dale Company's largest customers for cast iron goods, often settled their account with a mixture of cash and bills. Richard Ford was in the habit of 'drawing' on Goldney as the 'banker' as he did not have a similar facility in London, unlike Goldney who had a London banker, probably an historical development from his father's early London connection.

Before the setting up of the Bristol bank, and for certain business after that, a London agent was essential. The known agents of the Goldneys before 1750 were all fellow Quakers and the first ones were apparently merchants rather similar to themselves, engaging in

¹ *Bristol Weekly Intelligencer*, 26 October 1751; *F.F.B.J.*, 30 May 1752; W.R.Bisschof, *The Rise of the London Money Market, 1640–1826* (1896, English trans. reprinted 1968), p.145 et seq.

² May 1733, S.B.L. MS.3190

³ P.Seaby & P.F.Purvey, *Coins of England* (1978); Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.511

'banking' activities in addition to their normal trade. By the time there is evidence from Thomas Goldney's Day Book, in 1742, the London business was conducted by Joseph Ingram, father-in-law of Joseph Vandewall, Goldney's nephew by marriage; family links among the early bankers were fairly frequent.¹ Ingram continued as their agent till his death in January 1747, and he was immediately succeeded by his son, Thomas.² The latter dealt with the increasingly complex accounts, the business ones associated with Coalbrookdale and the private ones of the Goldney family, until they were transferred in 1750 to another Quaker house, Henton Brown & Son.³ Goldney retained Henton Brown as his London banker, though on a reduced scale, after 1751 when he became a customer of the first Bristol bank, Tyndall, Lloyd & Co., and also after the founding of Goldney, Smith & Co. in the following year.⁴

As well as using the drawing facilities mentioned, Goldney made use of his London agent 'to execute his stock orders'. For all transactions involving investment in government stock or 'the Funds' a London agent was necessary. A brief entry in Thomas Goldney's Memorandum Book, undated but entered some time in the 1740s, notes the days on which stock could be transferred and dividends paid. Goldney employed his London agents to manage his investments, chiefly in South Sea Stock. Dividends could be paid half-yearly and Goldney sent his warrant or authority to receive these, which were then credited to his account with Ingram or Henton Brown. The first bank in Bristol formed under a deed of partnership was opened on 1st August 1750 in Broad Street, and operated under the name of Tyndall, Lloyd & Co. The leading bank partners were Onesiphorus Tyndall, a West India merchant, and Harford Lloyd, a merchant with many Quaker connections.⁵ The opening was recorded by the *Universal Magazine* as 'this noble design, intended for the general good and conveniency of trade in this part of the nation'. The report continued, 'Such large sums of money daily offer, that the tellers and clerks met with difficulty to dispatch the discompts fast enough';—and this was only three days after the opening day.⁶ Thomas Goldney was not among these first eager customers, but seems to have opened an account by the spring

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.1, 23; P.R.O. PROB. 11/699

² T.G.Day Book f.80

³ *ibid.* f.112; F.G.Hilton-Price, *A Handbook of London Bankers* (1876), pp.20, 162

⁴ T.G.Day Book ff.120, 132, 140, 151

⁵ The others were Isaac Elton, Sheriff 1743, William Miller, a wealthy grocer, Thomas Knox, Sheriff 1754, Matthew Hale. Cave, *op.cit.* pp.43–45

⁶ Cave, *op.cit.* p.41

of 1751. He then drew on it for some of his land purchases and for some dealings in London.¹

In the absence of documentary evidence, the motives of Goldney and his partners for founding their own bank so soon after the first in Bristol can only be conjectured. Goldney must quickly have realised the convenience of a local bank during his first year of dealing with Tyndall, Lloyd & Co., as he could have the ready facility of drafts payable either 'in London or Bristol', without the need to write to advise his London agent. There was greater security in the bank's strong boxes than at home for large amounts of cash. Goldney made a note in his Register Book of a burglary at a house in Clifton, while the owner was away, 'and above £400 taken out of his Scrutore', though he added later, 'Since doubted whether Fact, or not'. Dissatisfaction with investment in 'the Funds' probably began when the interest rate dropped from 4% to 3½% at Christmas 1750, and this had already encouraged him to look for other outlets for his spare capital.² A return of 5% on his deposit account at the bank was better than that from 'the Funds', but the greater convenience of dealing locally could have been achieved by remaining a customer of Tyndall, Lloyd & Co. As well as from his own observations and deduction, Goldney may have had information of the profitability of that firm through the Quaker, Harford Lloyd, who was the partner he probably knew best. Goldney and his fellow merchants must have seen the possibilities for a rival bank as a profitable enterprise. The most likely reason, however, as with the mining and ship-owning enterprises undertaken with William Champion, was the advantage of diversification with the prospect of returning money to himself and his partners which would otherwise have been paid out to others for services necessary to their major business concerns. Whatever the reasons, Goldney and his partners were not disappointed of a good return on their investment.

To realise his share of the capital for setting up the new bank, in August 1752 Goldney authorised Henton Brown to sell £2,000 of his Old South Sea Stock. After charges, this realised £2,147 6s 8d.³ The round £2,000 was almost certainly Goldney's 1/6 share of the bank capital or outset.⁴ Average capital for the country banks was about £10,000.⁵ As well as this capital, the partners generally kept their personal accounts with the bank and also those of the firms or

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.123, 124, 129

² *ibid.* f.121. At Christmas 1755, the rate went down again to 3%.

³ T.G.Day Book f.132

⁴ At the end of the bank's first year of trading, Goldney noted, 'a year's dividend. . . £6. 2. 4. per Cent £122. 6. 11½', which represents the return on an investment of £2,000. *ibid.* f.144

⁵ Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.227

businesses with which they were associated. After being a customer, from March 1751–August 1752, of what now came to be called ‘Old Bank’, Goldney closed his account there on 20 August 1752 by a draft for £954 5s to John Vaughan. On 2 September, he closed his account with Henton Brown (at least for the time being) with a similar draft for £511 17s 3d, so that Goldney’s personal account in the new bank opened with something over £1,400. This represented quite an advance on the £300 or so he had transferred from Ingram to Henton Brown in June 1750.¹

The eventual success of a bank depended not only on the capital contributed by the partners but also on a much less easily measurable general creditworthiness—their social prestige or status and reputation in the community.² Like the founders of the Old Bank, the partners in Goldney, Smith & Co. were chiefly merchants, described in *Felix Farley’s Bristol Journal* as ‘wealthy and reputable Merchants of this City’. Although John Vaughan’s name did not appear in the bank’s title, some of Goldney’s Day Book entries imply that he was the managing partner. Vaughan was a goldsmith, and banker to the Corporation till 1750; he clearly brought to the new bank considerable experience of financial activities connected with banking, and was a man of respectable standing.³ Morgan Smith was a sugar refiner. He had been Sheriff of the city in 1736, a senior alderman for some years and he was to become Mayor in 1754. His philanthropic work was connected with the Bristol Royal Infirmary.⁴ Michael Miller may have been brother or cousin to William Miller, one of the founding partners of the Old Bank, a grocer who was reputedly one of the richest Bristol citizens. In the 1740s he was part-owner of two privateers, one of which, the *Falcon*, had been supplied with guns and shot from Coalbrookdale.⁵ James Reed seems to have been the least remarkable of the partners, or the one about whom very little information has survived. He is listed by Minchinton as a merchant, and he figures in Latimer’s list of those Bristol merchants in the second half of the eighteenth century who were estimated to be worth £40,000 at their death.⁶ Richard Champion was cousin to William, Nehemiah and

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.132, 112

² Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.240

³ Latimer, *op.cit.* pp.282, 297; E.E.Butcher, ed., *The Bristol Corporation of the Poor 1696–1834*, B.R.S. (1931), III, p.177

⁴ Cave, *op.cit.* p.65; Latimer, *op.cit.* p.535; G.Munro Smith, *A History of the Bristol Royal Infirmary* (Bristol, 1917)

⁵ Latimer, *op.cit.*, pp.189–90, 462; W.E.Minchinton, ed., *The Trade of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century*, B.R.S. (1957), XX, p.31; T.G.Day Book f.50; Damer Powell, *op.cit.* p.147

⁶ Minchinton, *op.cit.* p.186; Latimer, *op.cit.* p.46

John, son of their father's younger brother. In 1736 he had been a founder trustee of the Bristol Infirmary, and was appointed one of the first Visitors. He was said to be rich and generous and was apparently known as 'Gospel Champion'.¹

Soundness of character also contributed to banking success. Pressnell comments on the number of Quaker families who were involved with the early banks and suggests that 'the patterns of frugality and uprightness' of their family backgrounds were likely to produce men who would bring an honourable tradition to banking.² Thomas Goldney and Richard Champion had been brought up in the Quaker tradition. Goldney received a sound business education, to which his handwriting, spelling, book-keeping and accurate arithmetic are clear testimony. There is evidence, too, that Thomas Goldney was considered by friends and fellow Quakers as responsible and honest in a variety of dealings and his business partners valued his judgement and reliability. In the relatively small and closely knit merchant community in Bristol, where everyone was acquainted with everyone else and there was much inter-marriage, a reputation as enterprising and successful in business and responsible in private dealings was a considerable asset to a partner in a bank where trustworthiness was an essential element.

The new bank of Goldney, Smith & Co. therefore seems to have begun with several of the ingredients necessary for success: adequate capital, partners with sufficient personal wealth and reputation. All the partners were well into middle age, with considerable knowledge of business practice, and some could also bring to the bank their own accounts associated with successful enterprises. Goldney brought the Coalbrookdale companies; the oldest of these, the Dale Company, was proving steadily profitable, and the newer ones, Ketley and Horsehay, about to be established in 1754, were to prove, at least initially, very profitable indeed. In this, they resembled one of the Champion-Goldney mining ventures, the accounts for which became part of the new bank's business as William Champion also transferred his accounts from Tyndall, Lloyd & Co.

The new bank presumably established itself much on the pattern of the first Bristol bank, where the business of banking was to be carried on 'for the joint interest of the concern, under the inspection and direction of the other partners, a committee of whom shall meet once a week'.³ John Vaughan seems to have been the managing partner of

¹ Munro Smith, *op.cit.* pp.11, 27, 101-102; *Bristol Oracle*, 27 Feb. 1748; *F.F.B.J.*, 11 Jan. 1766

² Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.241

³ Cave, *op.cit.* p.43

Goldney, Smith & Co., but as he already had a house conveniently situated on the corner of Wine Street, he was almost certainly not resident, as Matthew Hale was in Old Bank. The Bank's ledgers have not survived, nor has Goldney's own customer's bank book. This was the record of transactions in an account, generally bought by the customer himself, kept at the bank and produced for his approval and signature. In the absence of such records it is not easy to learn much about the trading and profitability of the bank.

However, Goldney, Smith & Co. obviously took over from the London bank, and from Goldney himself, much of the remittance business, the trading in bills and drafts, and Goldney was able to draw on his own bank instead of on Henton Brown in London. Bristol bills increased in number and also improved considerably in negotiability, coming to be equally acceptable with London bills, which had not been the case before.¹ Goldney, Smith & Co. appear to have issued their own Bank notes, as some other country banks did.² They were not always demand notes, but were payable at a given period after date or sight. This seems to be true of what Goldney recorded as Bank notes, distinguishing for himself those usually issued by John Vaughan. He recorded a large issue of these in April 1756 sent to Goldney when he was at Coalbrookdale and intended for Abraham Darby.³ So far this has illustrated more of the greater convenience offered to customers by the local bank transacting business rather than much innovation, but there was greater security for the partners in the sharing of responsibility, particularly since the volume of Goldney's business interests and the sums involved had increased considerably. It was also a great advantage to the partners to share the inevitable losses, which Goldney, Smith & Co. seem to have done, although they probably took larger risks as a group than an individual would have done. In 1762, the partners shared a loss of £600 of bad debts 'written off', and a similar sum in 1764. An even larger sum—£1,050—was written off in 1766. Sometimes, however, something of the loss might be recouped a couple of years later, as in 1761 when £24 was recovered of £80 written off in March 1759.⁴

Thomas Goldney and his family continued to lend their surplus capital to individuals and companies as they had done before, though the loans were naturally often arranged through the Bank. As the source of information is Goldney's own Day Book, and not the Bank records, very little can be deduced about what the Bank itself was

¹ Lloyd, *The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution* (1975), pp.159–165

² Pressnell, *op.cit.* p.138

³ T.G.Day Book f.167

⁴ *ibid.* ff.200, 213, 241, 193; Minchinton, *op.cit.* p.186

doing with its considerable resources from the deposit banking facilities it offered. The loan of £1,000 to Abraham Darby II mentioned above was needed for expansion and setting up new blast furnaces at Horsehay and Ketley. In 1764, after Darby's death, this loan, with 5% interest, was paid off by Thomas Goldney, in his role as executor for Darby;¹ this had been a true 'bank loan', supplying capital for industrial development. External evidence of an instance of Goldney, Smith & Co. lending large sums to an industrial concern is quoted by Pressnell when the Bristol Copper Company 'procured more than one third of its borrowings of over £70,000 between 1763 and 1768 from five Bristol banks'. A tenth of this huge total—£7,180—was borrowed in three years from Goldney, Smith & Co.² The interest on these loans would have made a useful contribution to the bank profits.

Goldney recorded in his Day Book almost the complete sequence of half-yearly dividends he received from the bank from Michaelmas 1753 up to Lady Day 1768: never less than £90 each half year for his 1/6 share in the earlier period of trading up to 1757, rising to over £150, and then from 1766 to over £250.³ The unrounded figures of the dividends suggest that the bank partners simply divided the profits each half year, without any ploughing back, with no addition to a reserve fund, as was the usual practice with the various Coalbrookdale companies. However, the requirements of the banking business were different from an industrial concern; the funds to provide sufficient assets could come from customers' deposits, though interest would have to be paid on these, and a large reserve would be necessary for a safe margin. The losses were separately but similarly divided, or perhaps it was only the larger ones specifically mentioned by Goldney that were dealt with in this way. The year after Goldney's death must have brought a very large loss to the bank from the bankruptcy of William Champion and the failure of the Warmley Company. It is not clear whether the bank partners ever increased their original shares, but it does not seem to have been necessary to do so. If the bank dividends always represented returns on the original investment of £2,000, then they showed profit from just under 10% in the first year, to over 25% each year from 1766–68. When Goldney died in December 1768, the statement of his affairs included the balance of his account with Goldney, Smith & Co. as £7,814 5s 6d. This presumably included his original £2,000, and the rest was more than three and a half times the personal account he took in to the bank 16 years earlier.

¹ T.G.Day Book f.214

² 1763: £3,180; 1764: £3,000; 1766: £1,000. Pressnell, *op.cit.* pp.328–9

³ See Part II

Thomas Goldney was the second of the founder partners to die. Richard Champion had died in January 1766, and in the autumn of that year John Vaughan’s son, James, had joined the partnership. Goldney had no son or nephew to succeed him and so the Goldney connection with the bank was ended. Goldney, Smith & Co. did not share the fate of many of the early banks—liquidation, but though losing its name and separate identity, it survived through a series of mergers in the late eighteenth century and in the nineteenth century. The resulting amalgamation was at first known as Miles’s Bank, with directors who represented several of the original banking families in eighteenth century Bristol. In 1820 came the amalgamation with Harford’s Bank, followed by amalgamation with Old Bank in 1877.¹ Eventually, in the second half of the twentieth century, this too has been submerged in the National Westminster Bank. The central Bristol branch of this bank has now re-occupied one of the original banking sites in Corn Street, and has the eighteenth century stones carved with ‘Old Bank’ set in its façade.

‘The great expansion’ at Coalbrookdale 1754–1768

While Thomas Goldney was busy in Bristol in the early 1750s diversifying his business interests in partnership with William Champion and other Bristol merchants, important developments were being planned at Coalbrookdale. Accounts of ‘the great expansion’ of the iron works there in the 1750s have been written by Raistrick, Mott and Trinder, focusing on different aspects: the Darby achievement, the technological developments, and the revolution in the iron trade in Shropshire, but Thomas Goldney’s share in the developments are also of considerable interest and importance.² Although the major part of his time was occupied with the Bristol end of the iron trade, he followed with close interest events at the Dale for which he would provide at least half of the capital investment. There are more detailed entries in his Memorandum Book referring to the new Horsehay and Ketley enterprises than to the Company’s other works.

In March 1754, Abraham Darby II rented Horsehay Farm, about two miles to the north of Coalbrookdale, with a concession to erect furnaces there.³ The initiative evidently came from Darby but the enterprise was not begun without a good deal of preliminary calculation. A note by Goldney shows that the partners had been

¹ Cave, *op.cit.* p.70 et seq.

² Raistrick, *op.cit.* pp.70–82; R.A.Mott, ‘The Coalbrookdale Group Horsehay Works, Pt I’ *Trans. Newcomen Soc.* XXXI (1959–60), pp.271–285; Trinder, *The Industrial Revolution in Shropshire* (1973), pp.33–45

³ Trinder, *op.cit.* p.34; Nat. Grid Ref. SJ 673 073

reviewing the working of the two Dale furnaces over a three-year period to September 1753, and Goldney noted in his Memorandum Book calculations of the quantities of raw materials needed to produce a ton of iron and the average weekly production from information supplied by Darby. Early in 1754 Darby began an ambitious scheme of integration and development by taking control of some sources of raw materials with leases of mines in the district. Work began on the site in April 1754, and a co-partnership agreement between Darby and Goldney was entered into in June.¹ In May, Darby and his wife had stayed with Goldney at Clifton, making a detour on their way home from London Yearly Meeting, a visit which gave ample opportunity for serious discussion of the new project.²

The scale of engineering work projected at Horsehay in order to build and run a blast furnace on a not entirely advantageous site was prodigious. There were problems to solve and great difficulties to contend with. William Ferriday, an agent for one of the local mine owners, took a critical and scornful view of Darby's ambitious schemes at Horsehay and wrote to his employer about what he considered an extraordinarily extravagant outlay that would not produce profitable results. If such comments had reached Goldney, Darby would have had to work hard to re-assure him about their investment. However, Ferriday's expectations of failure were disappointed, for in May 1755, after only a year's work, the Horsehay furnace was not only built but in blast, as Darby promptly wrote to tell Goldney, who noted the good news in his Memorandum Book. From two more letters, Goldney was also noting details of the remarkable power of the Fire Engine Ferriday had scorned. It was said to raise 20,000 tons of water and return it to the pool in 24 hours with its two lifts. Before long Darby wrote enthusiastically to Goldney, 'The Horsehay work may surely be said to be got to a pinnacle of prosperity. Twenty and twenty-two tons per week and sold off as fast as made at profit enough will soon find money enough for another furnace and for the pocket too.'³ Goldney was able to inspect all the works himself, as a fortnight later at the beginning of June, he began a six-week visit to the Darbys at Coalbrookdale.⁴ This new production equalled that of the Dale furnaces together. Once again, the Dale partners had judged the right time for increasing production, as both the demand for iron and the price increased with the outbreak of war in 1756, but this time, perhaps because of the

¹ S.R.O. 1987/20

² Labouchere, *Abiah Darby 1716-1793 of Coalbrookdale* (York, 1988), p.68

³ Quoted in T.S.Ashton, *Iron and Steel in the Industrial Revolution* (1951), p.131

⁴ 2 June-18 July 1755, Labouchere, *op.cit.* pp.74-5

influence of Darby and that of his second wife, Abiah, who was ardent in the Quaker ministry, production was restricted to pig iron and a variety of castings rather than the gun trade. This policy certainly helped them survive the fall in demand at the end of the war.¹

The first success encouraged the partners to build a second furnace at Horsehay, as Darby had hoped to do. In April 1756 another agreement of co-partnership was made between 'Abraham Darby ironmaster and Thomas Goldney gentleman of Clifton'.² This new furnace came into blast a year later and worked well from the beginning. There were celebrations at the Dale in May for this event and also for the wedding of Abraham's 20-year-old daughter, Hannah, to Richard Reynolds, a young man from Bristol. Goldney was not present for the occasion, but received an account from Darby.

Plans were already under way for yet another development, at Ketley, about two miles further north than Horsehay.³ Abraham Darby's new son-in-law took a one-third share in this project with Darby and Goldney, and went to live at Ketley to manage the new works. Developments were as large and as rapidly successful as at Horsehay; one furnace was in blast in December 1757 and a second at the end of January 1758, both events noted in Goldney's Memorandum Book. The engine installed at Ketley to return water to the uppermost pool was, of course, supplied from the Dale works. It was described as one of the largest in England. Beforehand, Goldney noted that it would cost £3,000. The total result was a tremendous rise in production, which is clearly seen in the entries in Goldney's Day Book recording the shipments by trow down the Severn to Bristol, and bearing out Darby's claim of doubling the national output.⁴ In July 1760, Goldney noted calculations sent him by Darby: '9000 Ton a Year of Pig Iron made in England before H:hay first Furnace began working; & since then 9000 Ton a Year more.'⁵

William Ferriday had wondered where the Dale gentlemen's money came from, and this poses an intriguing question about the financial resources for eighteenth century industrial development. There are a few scattered entries in Thomas Goldney's Day Book which suggest possible and partial answers. In this period of the 1750s and the 1760s, Goldney's financial dealings were becoming increasingly complex as he became involved in new enterprises. The entries are brief notes, not always easily interpreted without additional information, and they

¹ Mott, *op.cit.* pp.280-1

² S.R.O. 1987/20; T.G. Memorandum Book

³ Nat. Grid Ref. SJ 673 103

⁴ 335 tons in 16 shipments in the six months from June to November 1757. T.G.Day Book ff.173-6;

⁵ T.G.Memorandum Book

refer only to those matters in which Goldney himself had some concern. However, it seems clear that a large share of the capital investment at Horsehay and Ketley came from the Goldney family. In March 1754, Goldney sold £1,000 of Old South Sea Annuity stock belonging to his sisters, Elizabeth and Ann, and he then borrowed £900 of the proceeds. This could have contributed to the capital needed for the new enterprise at Horsehay, but in April, Goldney first repaid the £2,000 he had borrowed for his largest purchase of land and house property a few years earlier.¹ He had been receiving very good dividends from various investments: £200 on each of his three shares in the Coalbrookdale Company at Lady Day in 1753 and 1754; £500 from the Willey Company at Michaelmas 1753; £600 in the same year from the Gronant mine adventure, and about £200 from the bank, Goldney, Smith & Co.² Altogether, he had sufficient from this income to pay off his own debt and to match the £1,000 Abraham Darby raised by a mortgage on his own newly built house.³ In the summer of 1755 when, as Ferriday observed, the partners' expenses were increasing rapidly, Darby borrowed £3,850 from Goldney.⁴ The source of this large sum is not recorded, but it seems likely to have come through the bank, Goldney, Smith & Co. Once the first furnace at Horsehay was in production the partners quickly began to see some return for their initial outlay, and Darby hoped it would be 'money enough for another furnace'. It was, however, not quite enough, and for the Ketley project Goldney borrowed another £1,800 from his sisters; Darby took up a loan of £1,000 from the Goldney, Smith & Co. bank, which Goldney had arranged; he delivered the bills for this value while on another visit to the Dale in the spring of 1756. The following year, Goldney contributed £500 in March, and £600 in December after a further sale of O.S.S.A. stock.⁵ In the autumn, Darby's son-in-law, Richard Reynolds, came in to a co-partnership in the Ketley works, possibly using borrowed capital.⁶

By April 1758, Horsehay profits amounted to over £4,500 to be shared by the partners, Goldney and Darby. Goldney's notes suggest that these were contributed to the outlay for the Ketley works, which represented another initial investment of over £10,000.⁷ Production at Ketley was successful enough for a first dividend to be declared in February 1761 of £1,200 to be shared by the three partners.⁸ In June

¹ T.G.Day Book ff.149, 150, 155

² *ibid.* ff.142, 144, 146, 147, 149

³ S.R.O. 1987/14/6-7

⁴ T.G.Day Book ff.153, 167

⁵ *ibid.* ff.166, 167, 182

⁶ S.R.O. 1987/25/6

⁷ T.G.Day Book f.182

⁸ *ibid.* f.192

1762, Richard Reynolds was also brought in to the partnership at Horsehay, in an agreement organised by Goldney who lent Reynolds the whole £4,510 he needed to buy 11 shares from the two senior partners.¹ Reynolds succeeded in repaying the loan, with interest at 5%, in instalments in just over two years, chiefly from his 1/3 share of the dividends declared from the Ketley Company.² The whole enterprise was a remarkable success in less than 10 years from its inception.

At the same time as this great Horsehay-Ketley expansion was being developed, another enterprise, closely integrated with and essential to its success, was going forward: the laying down of a railway network. The partners realised that the increased scale of production they hoped for would require a major improvement in land transport. Thomas Goldney was closely associated with the Company's introduction of rail ways, as he negotiated on behalf of the Coalbrookdale partners with a local landowner for way-leave through his property.³ Goldney noted in his Memorandum Book an estimate from Darby: 'A Yard of Waggon Rail Way will cost . . . from 1/8 to 2/-, according as the Ground is'. By the spring of 1757, a total length of at least five miles of wooden rail way for waggons with cast iron wheels had been laid.⁴ Abiah Darby mentioned the first wagons running in January 1756,⁵ and from then on the new railway must have contributed considerably to the successful and profitable working at Horsehay and Ketley, as well as to the noise in the heavily industrialised area.

Tragically, Darby did not live long to enjoy the prosperity of the new works. He died at the early age of 52, after a winter in poor health, on 31 March 1763, leaving a widow and a young family; his eldest son, Abraham III, was only 13. This left the Coalbrookdale Company for a second time in its history without a manager; Thomas Goldney, although still an active partner, was 66 and had much to occupy him in Bristol. Fortunately, as in 1717, there was a son-in-law at hand with knowledge of the works. Richard Reynolds was the son of a Quaker partner in the Bristol firm of Daniels and Reynolds, customers of the Dale Company. When he first went up to Coalbrookdale in August 1756, he was nearly 21 and coming to the end of his apprenticeship with his father. He seems to have established himself quickly at the Dale, and in May the following year he married Hannah, Abraham Darby's daughter from his first marriage. The couple set up home at

¹ Four from Goldney who retained 14, seven from Darby who was left with 11; T.G.Memo. Book

² £1,160 in March 1764, £1,020 in July 1764, T.G.Day Book ff.212, 225

³ S.R.O. 1987/20

⁴ Raistrick, *op.cit.* p.171

⁵ Labouchere, *op.cit.* p.76

Ketley Bank, where Reynolds was manager of the new works, and where he supervised the successful development of the Ketley Company in the next half dozen years.

1763 was to be an important year for him, and his only surviving journal records some of the events of that year and an important part played by Thomas Goldney.¹ Reynolds noted briefly the dates of his fairly regular correspondence on the Company's business with Thomas Goldney in Bristol, but on Thursday 31 March he wrote in haste with the news of Abraham Darby's death that day. Goldney did not arrive at the Dale in time for the funeral but he was there by 21 April and present at the Darby home when the will was read. Darby's choice of his lifelong friend Thomas Goldney, as one of four trustees, was a wise one as Goldney had the best knowledge of all the works and Darby's business affairs and family circumstances.² He realised the urgent need to find a good manager to take charge at the Dale. Richard Reynolds was young, but he had already had six years' experience of working with Abraham Darby; he had had responsibility for Ketley and he had a financial stake in the works there and at Horsehay. Goldney obviously thought well of him, for on Monday 25 April Reynolds recorded 'Thomas Goldney proposed me to be manager at the Dale'. On the Wednesday he went to Coalbrookdale and 'Had some further discourse with TG about my managing at the Dale & he not willing to take a denial. Undetermined'. The matter was still undecided when Reynolds set off on a visit to Bath and Bristol where he had the opportunity to discuss the situation with his father and other relatives and friends. From Bristol and again from London he exchanged letters with Goldney, who had stayed to supervise and conduct business at the Dale,³ and who must have offered further terms or arguments, to which Reynolds gave serious thought. By the time he was back in Coalbrookdale at the beginning of June he was ready to make 'an agreement with TG to overlook the Dale works' and 'two writings' were signed on Thursday 9 June. Goldney must have been relieved at the success of his persuasion. He went with Reynolds to look at the house and garden the young man would have at the Dale and a week later they 'went through the works' together. Goldney continued to show his confidence in his new appointee as he left £1,000 with Reynolds to carry on the works, before he set off towards the end of

¹ Diary of Richard Reynolds 1763, transcribed from original MS in Rathbone collection, University of Liverpool Library (IV.3.2.) by Ian Lawley, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust. All references in this section are from this diary, unless otherwise stated.

² Copy of Darby's will, drawn up 11 March 1763, proved 26 July 1763. S.R.O.1987/34/1

³ T.G.Day Book f.204

June escorting Darby's widow, Abiah, and her younger son as far as Worcester on his way back to Bristol.¹ It had been a melancholy and anxious visit, an echo of his father's visit in 1717 in similar circumstances after the death of Abraham Darby I.

At first, in July, Goldney wrote to Reynolds every few days, but then as business continued satisfactorily the correspondence settled into a less frequent but regular pattern. In September, Goldney sent a further £500 for the works, which Reynolds gratefully acknowledged the same day. References in Thomas Goldney's Day Book show that Reynolds kept up the business correspondence, but there is little indication of the content of the letters, apart from the usual notice of consignments of goods, except on the occasion of the widowed Reynolds's second marriage in December 1763.

Thomas Goldney was now 67 and doubtless relieved and satisfied to have a competent manager installed, though he evidently continued in the same advisory capacity that he had exercised in the past. He continued as before to receive invoices of goods despatched, including in 1764 and 1766 the consignments of the parts for his own small Fire Engine for erection in his garden at Clifton.² Like Ford and Darby before him, Reynolds could count on Goldney's keen and knowledgeable interest in developments at the works, and he sent news of them in his letters. Goldney was obviously impressed by the record length of the blast at the Ketley new furnace as he noted it in his Memorandum Book as 'much the longest ever known'. It had been begun in the excitement of the expansion of the works and continued till after Abraham Darby's death. It was a remarkable improvement on the short winter blasts with the anxieties caused by the water shortages that Richard Ford had had to contend with 30 years before.

A letter to Goldney from Reynolds concerning 'a matter of very great consequence' has survived from the spring of 1766.³ Reynolds not only assumed Goldney's knowledge and interest but also his continuing co-operation, even in his seventieth year. Reynolds gave a full account of successful experiments carried out by two Dale workmen, using coal instead of charcoal to convert pig into wrought iron in an air furnace. He continued enthusiastically 'trial of it has been made this week, and the success has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. . . . I look upon it as one of the most important discoveries ever made, and take the liberty of recommending thee and earnestly requesting thou wouldst take out a patent for it immediately'. This Goldney did in June, taking out the patent in the name of the

¹ Reynolds' diary; Labouchere, *op.cit.* p.129

² T.G.Day Book ff.219, 220, 240

³ Quoted by Raistrick, *op.cit.* pp.86-7

Cranage brothers.¹ The process when used at the Dale produced better iron at a lower cost than any earlier process.

Further evidence that Goldney was still active on behalf of the Coalbrookdale Company after fifty years' work for it, and even continuing to think of further expansion, is in a letter from Abiah Darby.² In the autumn of 1768, she wrote to her sister Rachel Thompson in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, reporting Thomas Goldney's interest in setting up a regular agency there for the sale of Coalbrookdale goods. Rachel's husband, Isaac, had dealt in Fire Engines on commission for the Company for some time,³ but Goldney wanted 'to enquire of Brother, whether he would take goods of the Company and sell them upon his own account'. However, Goldney had 'got a notion that it is bad conveyance by sea from London to Newcastle, because it is so hard to get Cylinders there', but Abiah thought Isaac Thompson could reassure him about the ease of transport for ordinary goods. She advised approaching 'friend Goldney' with some diplomacy, though she recognised that she was perhaps being unnecessarily cautious because of her concern to promote the scheme for the benefit of the Newcastle family. Goldney did not live long after this, and the project was left for Abraham Darby III to pursue.

Thomas Goldney was working in Bristol for the Company till shortly before his death. The last entry he made in his Day Book was at the end of November 1768, in handwriting a little larger and more free-flowing but hardly less firm than his neat copy of the inventory made at the Dale 50 years before. With Thomas Goldney's death on 28 December, the active Goldney connection with Coalbrookdale was coming to an end, but the Goldney interests were not immediately dispersed out of the family. Over the years there had been some re-allocation among the Goldney family of the original nine shares in the Coalbrookdale Company. After Thomas's death, his four shares were divided equally between Gabriel and Ann. These two longest surviving members of the family retained their shares till 1773, when they agreed to sell their interest to Abraham Darby III for £10,000.⁴ Their shares in Ketley and Horsehay Iron Works were bought by Richard Reynolds in November 1775.⁵ This ended the long association, begun almost casually in 1708 with the unofficial loans made by Thomas Goldney II

¹ Patent No. 815, June 1766: 'Making pig iron or cast iron malleable in a reverberatory furnace or air furnace with pit coal only.' *ibid.* p.87

² Letter to Rachel Thompson, 16 November 1768, S.R.O. 1987/20

³ T.G.Day Book ff.220, 223, 235

⁴ S.R.O.1987/20

⁵ Copy of Memorandum by Richard Reynolds, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust; Wilts. C.R.O.473/156

to Abraham Darby I, between a merchant family in Bristol and industrialists in Coalbrookdale, an association which had made an important contribution to industrial development in general, and in particular to discoveries in the iron industry.

The man and the legacy

All the business and leisure interests which have been considered continued to occupy Thomas Goldney in his active old age. In 1766, his seventieth year, he was working as usual in Bristol on behalf of the Coalbrookdale group of companies, he was concerned with William Champion and the Warmley Company, and with the Bank. He was buying additional land and house property, improving the exterior of his own Clifton house by having the freestone south front taken down and refaced, and he was fitting up the replacement 'fire engine' in the tower. In the summer, he spent his seventieth birthday in London, where he was taking out the patent, on behalf of the Cranage brothers of Coalbrookdale, for their new process. It was a familiar journey. Although Bristol had been the scene of all but six years of his adult working life, Thomas Goldney had travelled a good deal in England, usually on business, and had made several visits to London.

When Goldney was at home in Clifton, he probably spent some time in his study, a room on the first floor with a window looking south over the garden. It was comfortably furnished with things he needed for his varied work and leisure interests: large and small writing desks, leather-seated chairs, a long mahogany case and a set of 'mahogany holes', both used 'for holding papers'. There were pictures on the walls, collections of prints, and ornamental figures. He also had a 'large box for viewing pictures perspectively with a concave Glass . . . and a small box of pictures thereto belonging', and an 'Ox Eye or Camera Obscura to fix to Window Shutters for viewing Objects', as well as a pair of Globes, and his library of books.

Like the pictures throughout the house, the books were a rather miscellaneous collection of some 300 volumes, not necessarily of Thomas Goldney's own choosing and buying, as he had inherited books from his grandfather Speed, and probably also his father's library. In the inventory which lists them, the books are only briefly identified. There were several dictionaries, including French and Latin ones, and books which could have survived from schooldays: one on arithmetic, Caesar's *Commentaries*, some Horace and Virgil. There was a fair proportion of history books, including Burnet's *History of his own times*, to which Goldney had been a subscriber in 1734, and biography, including lives of Mahomet, Peter the Great and Cromwell. George Fox's *Journal*, *The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Paradise Lost* could be counted among the better known religious works, and Anson's *Voyage* among the travel books. There was some fiction and

contemporary poetry, including works by Pope, collections of the *Tatler*, *Spectator* and the *Guardian*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Of more obvious connection with Thomas Goldney's known interests were three gardening books: Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*, Switzer's *Critical Fruit Gardener* and Richard Bradley's *New Improvements of Gardening*, and also *The Natural History of Shells* in French.

The inventory also reveals a home comfortably and elegantly equipped beyond the standards of Quaker plainness, with mahogany and walnut furniture, and Axminster or Wilton carpets in the principal rooms. There were large numbers of paintings and prints. The mahogany parlour was particularly elegant with crimson silk armed chairs and curtains, two pier glasses in carved gilt frames, and a pair of 'gilt (or candle) Branches by the Chimney'. This room was evidently where the family drank tea or coffee, as it contained a silver tea table on a carved mahogany stand, a fine set of Worcester china, and three silver canisters in a shagreen case. Two family portraits hung in this parlour: those of Thomas Goldney III and his father. There were several other family portraits in the 'Best Room Southwards'. The collection of silver ware is larger and more detailed than that mentioned in the will of Thomas Goldney II. Some of the pieces had belonged to Thomas Speed and were marked with his crest, a martin, which Thomas Goldney III adopted for his own. Other items appear to have belonged to Thomas and Martha Goldney and were marked with their initials.

Thomas Goldney seems to have been reasonably strong and healthy, like his father, for he continued working to within three or four weeks of his death. The last entry he made in his Day Book was in his normal handwriting at the end of November or the beginning of December, 1768. There is no indication of what the illness was that kept him from work for apparently the first time in his life. He evidently realised it was, or might be, serious and three weeks later he drew up his will, shorter than his father's but with a wider range of bequests. It was signed on 20 December. He died eight days later, on Wednesday, 28 December, and was buried on 2 January 1769 at the Quaker Burial Ground at Redcliff. The newspaper report was very brief, but a more personal record was made by Hannah in the Register Book which her brother had begun keeping on their father's death over 37 years earlier. Thomas had entered marriages and deaths of relations and friends, and the last entries he had made were for 'Cousin Abrm. Rich. Hawksworth Octobr 29th' and 'Francis Rogers Novr 29th 1768', both relations from his mother's side of the family. These entries are firmly written in his usual hand. He was in his 73rd year, exactly '72 years five months & 5 Days Old when he Dyed' as Hannah recorded, 'at his House at Clifton'. To this sister Hannah, now a 74-year-old widow, Thomas bequeathed a life interest in the Clifton estate he had built up. After

her death it was to pass first to their brother Gabriel, and then to their youngest sister, Ann. The rest of his will 'contained in two sheets of paper' consisted of legacies to individuals or groups. £200 was for the Quakers, a similar amount went to the Treasurer of the Bristol Infirmary, and a sum of 10 guineas was set aside for the poor of Clifton. His servants were remembered: Adam Sixsmith, who had been in his employ since 1731, was to receive £50. He had been given a life interest in a house two years earlier. £50 was left to Edward Spencer his coachman, who was also released from any debts. Another employee remembered was Adam Sixsmith junior, a gardener like his uncle. The daughters of Richard Ford, his friend and colleague at Coalbrookdale, received generous bequests. Added to this total of well over £2,000 were other remembrances for the minister and clerk of the Clifton parish church, across the road from Goldney's house.

A balance sheet of the 'Personal Estate of late Thos. Goldney Esq.' as it stood on the day of his death was drawn up for his executors. The total credits came to something under £33,000, and the debits to about £12,000. The latter included well over £6,000 of the Coalbrookdale Company funds, nearly £4,000 due to his sister Ann, and £1,200 borrowed against bonds. There is only one reference to any of the Goldney landed property, and that is merely to rent due from the large house, formerly let to the Countess of Huntingdon. No valuation of the Coalbrookdale shares is included, nor of the Clifton house and its contents, all of which were remaining in the immediate family.

Hannah Ball was executrix of her brother's will, but most of the business was probably carried out by Gabriel. Hannah removed to Clifton from her house in the Castle Precincts, but she survived her brother for less than a year. By the end of October 1769, Gabriel, aged 64, and Ann, aged 61, were the only survivors of Thomas and Martha Goldney's 12 children. Those who had lived to adulthood had had no children of their own, so Gabriel drew up a deed of settlement for the Clifton estate. After his and Ann's deaths it was to pass to cousins of the Chippenham branch, with a carefully worked out entail, and this it did from Ann's death in 1794.

Thomas Goldney III had begun with some inherited capital, originally realised by his father from the privateering expedition of 1708–11, and shares in the growing industrial enterprise at Coalbrookdale. He steadily widened the range and increased the scale of his investment in the various inter-connected industrial and commercial concerns. He took an active share in the financial side of the development of several of the companies and continued to work as agent for some of them, though he could have lived comfortably on his income from the successful ones and spent more time on his leisure interests. The Dale Company and the Goldney, Smith & Co.

bank produced good steady returns, the Gronant mine made spectacular profits for a time, and the newer iron works at Horseyhay and Ketley produced both large and steady returns. Interestingly, Goldney re-invested much of this income to finance the integrated industrial developments, using only the surplus to build up his relatively modest estate. He also made some safe, though lower-yielding, investment in land, hoping to increase this return by building development. Although these plans did not materialise, he had been responsible for building boundary walls, and making roadways which survive in the road pattern in the Clifton Wood area today.

He was undoubtedly helped in his career by his Quaker background, his education and training in the principles of steady work and honesty in all dealings. His early association with Richard Ford contributed to a sound business philosophy. All three generations of the Goldney family with the name Thomas had proved themselves 'industrious, inquisitive, an enemy to sloth & indolence', as Thomas Goldney II had advised his sons to be. In each generation, both sides of the family illustrated qualities of character and some spirit of initiative which enabled them to take advantage of opportunities offered by the time and place in which they lived.

Postscript

Time has brought changes to many of the places with which the Goldneys were associated. Coalbrookdale has been claimed as 'the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution', the Old Blast Furnace has been excavated and the site of the Dale Company's iron works has become the nucleus of the world-famous Ironbridge Gorge Museum. Thomas Goldney III, and his father, would perhaps have found this a gratifying acknowledgement of achievements there but he would almost certainly not have cared for the many thousands more tourists attracted there now than in the eighteenth century. Some of the houses he knew at Coalbrookdale have survived and been restored as part of the Museum complex. Little remains at Willey, though the Wilkinson Society has taken over the derelict and overgrown site. Bersham, where John Hawkins struggled to live up to Ford and Goldney's requirements, has become part of an Industrial Heritage site too.

At Warmley, William Champion's house, after a period as Council offices, has become a home for elderly people. The lake is dry, the huge statue of Neptune rises from a tangle of bushes and much of the area of the great enterprise is buried under a caravan site. Recently, considerable excavations have been carried out, and some buildings and a grotto are preserved as a museum and memorial to William Champion. The Flintshire and Cornish mines are disused and ground too for industrial archaeologists. Banking businesses have survived on some of the original sites in Corn Street, and the Nails on which merchants once concluded

their deals still stand, though now merely as a curiosity. Nothing survives of the house property in Small Street and Castle Green, except possibly the foundations under the public buildings and the recently landscaped green leisure area of the Castle. The Meeting House at Quakers Friars has been put to secular use as the office of the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, and is surrounded by tarmac and car-parking. A large part of the Quaker burial ground at Redcliff is now beneath the traffic roundabout by St Mary Redcliff and is only marked by a small memorial garden. In the centre of Bristol, the river which once looked like a street of masts, with ships like the Bettys and the William and the trows from Coalbrookdale rising and falling with the tide, has been channelled and covered over and above it is a constant flow of wheeled and pedestrian traffic.

At Clifton, parts of Goldney's estate began to be sold off in the middle of the nineteenth century, though the house and the nucleus of the garden were retained as a whole. The land for sale was advertised in the local press as desirable building land, in much the same terms as 100 years before, when Thomas Goldney was buying the various plots, though proximity to the Hotwell was no longer significant. The two large paddocks [Skulks Close] to which Goldney had had difficulty in establishing a title, and where he had been advised not to build, were laid out with villas and terraces. Part of the large garden of the house [Clifton Wood House] which had been let to the Countess of Huntingdon for seasons at the Hotwell was sold and a single row of 16 large houses was built. The houses that once belonged to Edwards, Bishop and Lowle have vanished in the widening of the Hotwell Road. Additions and some alterations were made to the Goldney house, but the mahogany parlour remained much the same, except for the ceiling. In the twentieth century, the house, with further alterations, has become the nucleus of a hall of residence for students of Bristol University. Flats for students and private houses have been built on much of Hill Close, and two roads are named after the Goldneys.

It is rather surprising, though marvellously fortunate, that what has survived the passage of time is the creation of Thomas Goldney III: the structure of the gardens at Clifton. As in the eighteenth century, when Goldney's own visitors and strangers from the Hotwells came to admire and enjoy the garden and the grotto, now on fine days when the grounds are open to the public, hundreds of visitors come to walk along the great terrace and catch a glimpse of small craft on the river, and to wonder at the strange fantasy of the unique grotto. According to an obscure eighteenth century poet, the garden was 'a minor Stowe', but it is a remarkable achievement to give pleasure to so many people for so long. Altogether, this house and the grounds, and the surviving sites elsewhere, are a memorial to the three generations of this particular merchant family who lived and worked in Bristol and Clifton in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Part II Documents

Thomas Goldney I *Property*

Notes from the deeds relating to property bought by Thomas Goldney I: Elberton Farm, Glos., & houses in Castle Green, Bristol [B.R.O. 12151/ 84-93]

12151

/84 1674 October 3

Conveyance (bargain & sale) from John, Lord Vaughan to Thomas Goldney: capital messuage farmhouse, called Elberton Farm, & lands £2,650 £700 paid to Vaughan [see next]

/85 1674 October 3

Mortgage by Thomas Goldney to Lord Vaughan of several closes, part of Elberton Farm (The Lord Vaughan's security for 700 li.)

/86 deed of security from John Lord Vaughan & Thomas Davis to Thomas Goldney, Bristol, grocer, against disturbing title of Thomas Goldney to Elberton Farm

/87 1679 August 26

Marriage settlement of James Wallis & Mary Goldney

Articles of agreement between Thomas Goldney & James Wallis, merchant

settlement: £1500 with Mary; £2,000 more to be added thereunto by James Wallis but because £1500 not given, lease for 4 score & 19 years of Farm allowed instead

/88 1679 August 26

Bond to perform covenants from James Wallis to Thomas Goldney as /87

/89 1681 December 15

Lease for 99 years from Thomas Goldney to James Wallis: part of marriage settlement

/90 1681 December 16

Defeasance from James Wallis to Thomas Goldney as no /89

/91 1695 April 12

Conveyance by Thomas Goldney son of Thomas Goldney deceased to Thomas Speed & Richard Hawksworth, as trustees, of Elberton Farm in trust for Martha Goldney

/92 1703 September 16

Bond to perform covenants from Andrew Williams yeoman to Thomas Goldney

/93 1688 September 28

Messuages in Castle Green

Conveyance from Mayor, Burgesses & Commonalty of Bristol to Thomas Goldney: capital messuage lately erected by Thomas Goldney, & formerly an Artillery House, now occupied by James Wallis, another capital messuage lately erected by Thomas Goldney & occupied by him & two other messuages adjoining, all within the Castle Precincts

Thomas Goldney II *Family and business papers*

Marriage Certificate of Thomas Goldney II & Martha Speed
[U.B.L. DM 1466/1]

2nd day 4th mo. 1687 [2 June 1687]

Wheras it doth appeare by the memorialls of the mens meeting of the people of god called Quakers in this City of Bristoll that Thomas Gouldney of the City of Bristoll Grocer son of Thomas Gouldney of the said City Grocer and Martha the Daughter of Thomas Speed of the Same City Merchant Did on the five and twentieth day of the Second moneth in the yeare 1687 manifest their intentions of marriage and wheras Such their Intentions was on the thirteenth day of the third moneth in the yeare aforesaid published in the publick meeting house of the said people in the presents of many people there congregated, And Since that on enquiry there appeares noe Just cause wherefore their marriage should be obstructed, Wee therefore whose names are hereunto Subscribed are wittnesses that on the day of the Date hereof the Said Thomas Gouldney did in the presence of us all take the said Martha Speed to be his wife and that the said Martha Speed did take the said Thomas Gouldney to be her husband and that they did mutually promise each to other to live together as husband and wife in love and faithfullness according to gods ordenance untill by death they shalbe Seperated and that also the said Thomas and Martha as a farther testimony of such their takeing each other and of Such their

promise each to other have hereunto with us sett their hands this
Second day of the Fowerth moneth 1687

Thomas Callowhill	Thomas Goldney Jun:r
John Love	Martha Gouldney
Abraham Hill	Tho. Gouldney
the mrke of	Tho: Speed
Joane I D Darracott	Mary Gouldney
	James Wallis
	Mary Wallis
	Hannah Gouldney
	Mary Aldworth
	Elizabeth Rogers
	Mary Aldworth
	William Rogers
	Simon Clement
	Francis Rogers

[For the family witnesses, see Appendix, family trees]

Memorandum

Document in the handwriting of Thomas Goldney II
[U.B.L. DM 1398]

Thursday June the Second 1687 I took to Wife She Dyed att
Martha the Daughter of Thomas Speed of the Citty Clifton in our
of Bristoll Mercht and was Marry:d accord:g to own House there
the Manner of the Quakers att her Father's House Feb: 6th 1721 att
In Small Street & Bro:tt her home to my house 7 a clock antema:
In Highestreet the Sunday following By Whome it
pleasd: God to Give me Issue as Followeth_____

My first Born was a Daughter Named Mary Born	Dyed Tuesday the
att my House In HigheStreet Thursday The Fiveth	12:th March 1716
Day of Aprill 1688 Fourety Minutes after Six of	of the Small Pox
the Clock In the afternoon__	at my
It Is to be Noted that upon the Same Day of the	House in the
Month & Week Anno 1666 In the afternoon My	Castle Green
Wife the Mother of this Childe was Borne and	abo:tt 2 in
the Day of my Owne Nativity was the 27th of	morn:g Ætat:
February 1663	28yr 11 m:os

My Second child was a Sonn Named Thomas who	He Dyed Monday
was Born at my house in Highestreet Fryday the	the 25th Feb:
first of Feb:ry 1688 att Eleven of the Clock	1688/9 between

antemeridm:

12 & 1 of the
Clock in the
Morning

The Third was a Daughter named Hanah _____
Born in Highstreet Sunday the Second Day of
February 1689 40 Minutes after Nine of the
Clock antemerid:m

She Dyed at
Downing att
Nurse Tuesday
Aprill the 22th
1690

The Fourth Childe was a Daughter named Martha _____
Born in Highestreet Monday the 3rd: of October 1692
abott 3/4 of an Houre after Twelve of the Clock at Night

The fivthe Childe was a Daughter named Hannah
Born in Highe=street Fryday the 16th day of February 1693
7 minutes after one of the Clock in the morning in Aries

The Sixthe Childe was a Son named Thomas _____
Born at my House in Clifton near Bristoll Sunday the
Twelth of July 1696 halfe an houre after 12 of the Clock
antemerid:m

The 7th: was a Daughter named Mehittobell Mehetabel [added by
TG III ?]
Born at my house in Clifton near Bristoll Tuesday the
last day of May 1698 at 12 of the clock of the same day

The Eighth was a Son named Joseph
Born at my House in Clifton near Bristoll
Fryday The sixteenth day of June 1699
35 minutes after 6 antemerid:

Dyed suddenly
in London
apprentice to Jno:
Askew Mercht:
March 11th 1716
Monday 1 a
Clock

My 9th: Childe was a Son named Gabriell _____
Born at my House in Clifton Sunday the _____
Twenty Ninthe day of March 1702 _____
three quarters of an houre after twelve a clock at
Noon

He Dyed at
Clifton the
29th: 8br: 1702

The Tenth Childe was a Son also named Gabriell
 Born at my House at Clifton in Glocest:r Shire
 The 30th: day of March 1704 being Thursday . .
 at halfe an houre after Nine a Clock at night .

The 11th A Daughter Named Elizabeth ____
 Born at my House at Clifton in Glocest:r Shire
 Satterday the 27th: day of Aprill 1706 halfe an
 Houre after Ten of the Clock at Night __ Ø

The 12th A Daught:r Named . . . Ann . .
 Born at my House at Clifton Satterday . .
 The 12 day of Aprill 1707 about 5 a clock at night

The mansion house at Clifton

Notes from a selection of title deeds relating to the lease and purchase of the house in Clifton by Thomas Goldney II [Uncatalogued documents, University of Bristol, Senate House]

1694 April 20 Lease for 99 years determinable on 4 lives

- 1 Rowland Baugh of Aldon, Shrops, Esq. & Mary his wife
- 2 Thomas Goldney the younger, Citizen & grocer of Bristol

All that messuage or tenement & the gardens & appurtenances in Clifton, late in the occupation of Thomas Lord Folliott . . . with all statues, figures & flower pots of him the said Rowland Baugh, now upon the said premises

[4 lives: Thomas, Martha his wife, Mary & Martha daughters]

Goldney receives £13 from Baugh to be spent by August 1 on necessary repairs

Property to be kept in tenantable repair & said statues to be preserved 'in as good condition as the same now are (all casualties by tempest weather or decay by age excepted)'

Endorsed: Goldney to have first option of purchase of property and 'A Lease for 4 Lives for my house at Clifton'

Consideration: £150 (less £13 repairs)

rent: 2s payable on feast day of nativity of our Lord Saviour Jesus Christ

1705 June 15 & 16 Lease & release

Conveyance in Fee in trust for Thomas Goldney

- 1 Rowland Baugh of Aldon Court, Shrops, Esq. & Mary his wife one of the daughters of Lord Folliott deceased
- 2 Thomas Goldney of Bristol merchant

3 James Wallis merchant & Edward Hackett grocer of Bristol
All that messuage . . . in Clifton . . . wherein said T. Goldney now
dwells together with orchard & garden thereto belonging &
appurtenances . . . for ever

Consideration: 5s. peppercorn; £100

Endorsed: Lease of a year for my house at Clifton

1722 May 8

Letter to Thomas Goldney of Bristol & extract of settlement by lease
& release of 12/13 September 1692

Shadwell May the 8th 1722

Sir

I have Perused the Settlement made upon Mr Baugh by my Lord
Folliott of the House at Clifton which I understand you purchased of
Mr Baugh (& you have enclosed an Abstract of the Deed) whereby it
is absolutely necessary in my opinion to confirm your title to have a
Fine & Recovery from Mr Baugh his wife, his eldest Son & wife which
I Presume will make you a safe title having proper Deede to declare the
use thereof. Now before any thing can well be done 'twil be necessary to
see or have a copy of your purchase Deede & of the Deede you had
from Mr Baugh as a collaterall Security. Mr Baugh tells me he is ready
to doe everything for your safety in discharge of his Engagemts & to
bring his wife, Son, & Son's wife to execute anything that is proper &
adviseable. If you thinke to have this affair expedited the sooner you
give me directions the better because the terme will soon be over.
Baugh sends me word he is indisposed with the Gravell &c and in case
you thinke proper to take any Advice of counsell it shall be pursued
there is one Mr Cann who lives with you at Bristoll a very Ingenious
Gent or who else you think proper or otherwise I will order it in the
best maner I can for your security & am

Your very humble
servant Rich. Fleming

Lett me know the Parish you live in & whether you stile your self
Mercht or what other business.

superscribed: Mr Goldney at his house in the City of Bristol

Endorsed in Thomas Goldney's hand:

Richd Flemings Letter with accott of Ld Folliots Settlemt

examination of Lord Folliott's settlement on Mr Baugh

footnote to copy: Mr Baugh has 2 sons of age, & the eldest is married
with several children & daughters. Mr Baugh & his wife are both living.

Account Book of Thomas Goldney II 1708–1713

This is the 'Waste Book no. 1' or Account Book, in which Thomas Goldney II entered daily notes relating to his financial affairs before they were 'posted' into the appropriate ledgers. It is a thick notebook in a green vellum cover with a brass clasp, and it would have fitted into a capacious pocket. The figures in brackets or underlined in the margin refer to the entries in ledgers or journals which have not survived.

The following selection illustrates some of Thomas Goldney's business interests in shipping, particularly the Duke and Dutchess expedition, his early support for Abraham Darby I, and a variety of family and personal expenses. The original has many abbreviations, several of which have been expanded for ease of reading and clarity.

[U.B.L. DM 1466/9]

Bristol Octobr 14:th 1708		£ .. S .. D
Gener:ll Charges D:r to Cash		
2	To Cha: Lewis Carpenter paid him in full for work at Clifton }	- .. 10 .. -
2-	for this pocket Book.	- .. 2 .. -
<hr/>		
[1708]		
19 8:br paid A:Darby to make up £100 (1)		29 .. 16 ..
<hr/>		
Octobr 20th 1708		
(5?)	Charls Harford Jun:r D:r to pay me for Balla: of Flying Horses aco:tt inw:d to London.	5 .. 6 .. 11 $\frac{5}{8}$
	& for Balla: of Ditto outward	- .. 15 .. 7 $\frac{1}{16}$
<hr/>		
Octobr 25: 1708		
(6)	Tho: Coules C:r By his Bill for Law Charges from 15: 8:br 1707 to 8:br 1708 in the Sever:ll Suites following	31 .. 12 .. 9
viz ag:st Mr Dymond on Vanbrugh:s aco:tt		5 .. 4 .. 3
(6)	ag:st Mr Watters Dittos aco:tt.	5 .. 15 .. 4
	ag:st Mr Sansom on Dittos aco:tt. ...	- .. 13 .. 4
	White & Lacy vers: Ma: Jones }	
	on aco:tt Shipcomb Estate. }	9 .. 8 .. 10
	ag:st Mrs Nevill on aco:tt ye Admtr:s	5 .. - .. 3
	ag:st Mr Way on aco:tt Handeside	5 .. 9 .. 9
(6)	To my Self for my Will ...	- .. 13 .. 4
<hr/>		

[1708]

9:br 2:P:d ~~my~~ So:n Merrell ye Dra:tt of }
 (?) W:m Loveday for Son Thomas's } 13 .. 16 .. -
 Board & disbursments to 21 Aug: 1708

9:br 15th 1708
 (4) Paid Mr Legg the Keeper in ptt }
 for my Logeing Room 3 ginys } 3 .. 4 .. 6

9:br 11:th 1708
 (6) By an acco:tt Rec:d from Ja: White
 (7) of Tockinton he is D:r to me as follow
 for Goods he sold of mine (viz) &
 Rec:d for a 2 Bulls 3 .. 17 .. 6
 for one Bullock 3 .. 10 .. -
 for one Cow 3 .. 11 .. -
 for 26 Bush:lls Barley 2/6 3 .. 5 .. -
 for 52 Bush: old Wheat 3/6 9 .. 2 .. -
 for 10 Bush:ll new wheat 5s:3 2 .. 12 .. 6
 £25 .. 18 .. -

9:br 23:th 1708
 (4) P:d A: Darby £20 .. -
 30? P:d more 30 .. -

Decemb:r 13th 1708
 Paid Edw:d Northy Block-
 (9) maker in ptt of his Note
 for the Ship Dutchess 10£ .. - ..

Feb:ry 11th [1708 O.S.]
 (13) Paid Jn:o Hale Baker for acco:tt }
 of Ships Duke & Dutchess. . } 39 .. -

Feb:ry 14th
 Paid Edw:d Northey in full of }
 (9) what I was to pay him on the }
 Ships Duke & Dutchess } 8 .. 13 .. 5

Feb: 14th 1708
 (13) Paid Charls Nicholas in ptt }
 of his note for the Duke & Ds. } 50£

Feb:ry 15th
 Paid W:m Cupage for J: Hawksworth's
 (14) Entrance at the Mathematicks 1 .. 1 .. 6
 Paid for Books for Ditto. . - .. 9 .. -

	Feb:ry 18th	
(14)	Paid & Lent Abr: Darby. . .	£20 .. - .. -
	Feb:ry 21th	
(13)	Paid W:m Bush Butcher in ptt of his Note for the Duke & Dutchess }	40 .. - .. -
	24 Feb:ry 1708	
(19)	Pd Rich:d Legg the Keeper Newgate	£1 .. 15 .. -
	Feb:ry 28:th 1708	
(13)	Recd & Borrowd of Sister Wallis upon my Bond	£100 .. -
	Feb:ry 28th	
(14)	Pd Hannah Wilcox in full for my ptt order:d to her for acco:tt the Duke & Dutchess }	£100 .. -
	[1708 O.S.] March 25th	
	Paid 2 paym:ts Land tax at Clifton	1 .. 2 .. -
(16)	Paid $\frac{1}{2}$ a years window Tax	- .. 5 .. -
(20)	26th paid Rich:d Legg in ptt	2 .. - .. -
	March 26th 1709	
(20)	Paid Jn:o Hanbury's Dra:tt upon } Abra: Darby per £30 & is so much lent said Darby }	30 .. - .. -
	March 31th 1709	
(17)	Rec:d of Christoph:r Shuter by Bill upon Bolitha & Coleman In Charls Harfords Favor & by him negotiated for the value } at the Custom House It being in ptt for Flying Horses Raisins sold him & Compa. }	£200 £200 .. -
	Aprill 13th [1709]	
(21)	Pd: Major Wade $\frac{1}{2}$ a giny for his opinion in ye Case relateing to Jn:o Thorp & Moth:r Speed abo:tt Shipcomb Farm	- .. 10 .. 9

Decemb:r 24:th 1708

Then Jn:o Scandrett sold Edw:d Garlick
for my acco:tt 2 Butts of Brandy that I
had from the Sug:r House by weight
at 4/1d per Gall:n & the casks to be return:d

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| (19) | no: 1 qt 9..1..-ts | 1..2.. 4 | } | £43 .. 14 .. 4 |
| | 2 9..-..-ts | 1..1..19 | | |
| | Grs 18..1..-ts | 2..3..23 | at 4s:1d: Gall:n | |

Thus Far Enter:d in Journall

Mmrnd:m Aprill the 28th 1709 I signed
2 Bonds with Mr Hollidge Ald: Bachelor
& Edw:d Hackett as joynt Trustees for
Doct:r Dover, & is for paying his ptt
of Duke & Dutchess: notes to Tradesmen (viz)
one dated 21: Apr: 1709 for £206 payab:
to Ed: Freeman Morgan Smith Elinor Plomer
& Arthur Plomer the 22d 8:br 1709 the other
2d: dated 26 Apr: per £103 to Ed: Freeman the
27th 8:br 1709

May 28th 1709

Rec:d of Elizab: Champneys

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| (22) | For the purchass of Tho: Hurle;s
tenem:t at Kingston | £270 .. - |
|------|---|-----------|

May 30th 1709

Paid Sarah Watkins now, Mrs Bayly

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (23) | in ptt of what I am to pay £50 .. 2 .. -
for Bread upon the Duke & Dutchess | 30£ |
|------|--|-----|

June 8th 1709

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| (27) | Paid Abra: Darby toward the
work at Colebrook Dale | £50 .. - .. - |
|------|---|---------------|

[1709]

Sundry acco:tts Owe to Ship

Dolphin Gally as per Ch: Harford the

Purser's acco:tt inw:d made up in May 1709

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (26) | To Rece: of Nath Webb | 35 .. - .. - |
| | To Rece: of Cha: Bearpack:r | 39 .. 12 .. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | To Rece: of Chris: Shuter | 53 .. 3 .. 5 |

	June 24th		
(23)	Paid Rob:t Bayly in ptt of £63 I was to pay him for the Duke & Dutchess towards the Doctor's Chest	£30 .. - .. -	
	[1709]		
(25)	Memnd:m Charls Harford Jun:r is D:r to my 1/6 ptt of the Dolphin Gally [sold?] as agreed with him & Capt:n Templeman abo:tt the Month of Aprill 1709 for £100 to abate £4	£96 .. - .. -	
	July 4:th		
(23)	Pd: Wm: Cuppage in ptt for J: Hawksw:ths learning the 2:d quart:r }	- .. 10 .. -	
	July 6th [1709]		
(26)	Rec:d of Christp:r Shuter in ptt of aco:tt a Bill by himself upon Bolitha & Coleman at 10 days London per £40 .. - Sent this bill the 7th July to Ab: Darby by poste to ColebrookDale with the blank endorsm:ts of Tho: Goldney Cha: Harford		
	27th July [1709]		
(28)	Paid Andrew Russell for Schooling & Books &c: for my two Sons to midsummer last }	£3 .. 16 .. 3	
	Aug:st 11th [1709]		
(30)	Rec:d of Tho: Bryan in full for Argall imported on the Dolphin }	£6 .. 6 .. -	
(28)	Pd: Wm: Bullock for white limeing Nicol:s Forward;s house	- .. 5 .. 6	
	Aug:st 12th		
(30)	Rec:d of Abell Hewlett in full for Argall imported on the Dolphin Gally	£7 .. 6 .. -	
	Aug:st 18th [1709]		
(31)	Paid Abrah:m Darby for value of him per W:m W:ms note of hand 1st Feb:ry next	£45 .. - .. -	
	per W:m French's Ditto 21 X:br next per. .	£35 .. - .. -	
	Took Abr:m Darby:s note off[?] Rece:tt to allow the Interest of these 2 notes till payd	£80 .. - .. -	

Septemb:r 5th 1709

(34) Paid Wm: Peirce Vicar of Elberton
for a year:s privy Tithes for
the Farm due at Lamas last £3 .. 10 .. –

7:br 21th [1709]

38 Paid Rich:d Legg the Keeper to make
it up £20 with what paid him before 2 .. 10 .. 6

7:br 21th

38 Pd: Major Wade a Fee for his }
advice abo:tt ye Estate at Tockint:n } 10s:9

7:br 28th [1709]

37 Paid for Land Tax at Clifton – .. 11 .. –
Paid Ditto for the poor Tax – .. 6 .. –
8:br 18: paid the Windo tax to J: Hartnell – .. 5 .. –
1 .. 2 .. –

Octob:r 15th [1709]

38 Paid Tho: Coules what he presented
Mr Hyett withall for not removeing
my goods at Clifton 4 .. 6 .. –

8:br 17th [1709]

37 Paid Jn:o Coysgarn for acco:tt of
Wm: Loveday of Painswick & is
by his Wife's Letter in full for my 2
Sons Tho: & Joseph's Boarding &
disbursm:ts to the 29th Aug:st 1709 £22 .. 15 .. –

8:br 19th

36 Rec:d of Christop:r Shuter on acco:tt
of Flying Horse Rais: mony £16 .. 10 ..
a Bill on Ed: Hackett by Jerry:
36 Goughe rec:d 28th 8:br 1709 13 .. 10 ..
& a Note under the hand of ____
39 Peter Harrison at the 3 Mariners
on London Bridge dated 12: Aug:st 20 .. – .. –
payab: 3 months date to Eliz: Harbin
& Deliv:d by me to Abra: Darby

Octob:r 22th 1709		
for the funerall		
	Paid my wife by Walt:r Hawksworth	
	for the Supper &c	4 .. - .. -
	Paid 4 Coachmen by W: H:	1 .. - .. -
<u>38</u>	Paid for 4 Gallons Wine per Ditto	1 .. 5 .. 10
	Paid the Glovier per mony of Ditto	3 .. - .. -
31:	Paid Alex: Arscott his Disbursm:ts	} 4 .. 2 .. 6
	viz: Coffin 30s Grave 8s: inviter 7s:6	
	& the burying Suite 37s:	
		<hr/> £13 .. 8 .. 4
27th 8:br		
<u>37</u>	Mr Rogers the Shoemaker for Tom's shoos	- .. 2 .. 3
Novb:r 22th 1709		
<u>42</u>	Paid Joan Birkhead a Legacy	
	left her by Moth:r Goldney	£1 .. - .. -
28:	Paid Elizab: Deyos & Lyd: Knight	£2 .. - .. -
<u>42</u>	Paid Hest:r Vicaris & Mar: Wall	} 10 .. - .. -
	my Mother:s Legacy to the poor	
X:br 21th [1709]		
	Paid Em Hayne & the Maid Franky	
<u>42</u>	my Mother's Legacy each 20s:	2 .. - .. -
Jan:ry 9th 1709 [O.S.]		
	Paid Charls Harford towards my	
	ptt: of Bills drawn this Voyage	
<u>42</u>	from New Land by Capt:n Beall for the	
	Flying Horse her Loading of Fish £200.	
Jan:r 20th 1709 [O.S.]		
<u>41</u>	Rec:d of Wm: French by Note under	£35 .. - .. -
	his hand for aco:tt Abr: Darby	
Feb:r 1:st		
<u>42</u>	Paid Sarah Hawksworth for her	
	Self & her Sister Ann the Legacys	
	left them by my Mother Goldney's	
	Will a bro: ps: Gold each	£2 .. 7 .. -

February 14th 1709 [O.S.]

42 Paid Abraham Darby in advance
toward carrying on the work at
ColebrookDale £20 .. - .. -

March 8th [1709 O.S.]

47 Paid Arth: r Taylor for Son Tho's
materialls for Writing - .. 2 .. 6
10 Paid Alexander Arscott $\frac{1}{2}$ y:rs Schooling 1 .. - .. -

April 6th [1710]

47 Paid David Nicklas $\frac{1}{2}$ a y:rs Rent of ground
att Clifton ending last Lady Day £3 .. - .. -

April 4th 1710 Tuesday

The Flying Horse sayled out of King road
in Company with the Hastings M: of W: the
Hanniball the Hampton & about 50 Ships
more on her voyage to Cork Newfd: Land
& the Streits & arrived at Corke the 6th inst:t
by Letter dated the 7th from Capt:n Beall
& sayled thence the 11th Aprill in Co: Haniball &
Hampton Jn:o Hawksworth in the Corsley
sayled Tuesday the 27 June 1710

51 By Letter dated 29th Aprill 1710
from Simon Clement he adviseth
That he had rec:d of Rich:d Collett
for my acco:tt £10 .. - .. -
out which he paid Wm: Walker £5 .. - .. -
51 to the attorn: & Sollicitor's Clerks £2 .. 3 .. -
& 57s: to discharge the Treasury fees

May 1st 1710

51 Writt to Benja: Wall to Debt: r my
acco:tt for Abra: Darby 50 .. -

3rd Aug:st [1710]

49 Rec:d of Capt:n Jn:o Horn for value assign:d
him in Charls Harford's Dra:tt upon Benja:
Wall being in ptt of what sd: Harford was
to pay me on acco:tt of Flying Horse's
inw:d Voyage a Barcelona 1710 £1000

	Aug:st 3rd 1710	
49	+ Paid Rob:t Bodenham on acco:tt Ship Flying Horse's Voyage to Newland & Barcelona anno 1709	£36 .. - .. -
52	The Import Charges & Duty of Basket Rais: imported on the Fly:g Horse from Barcelona 1709 being £540..8..8 $\frac{1}{2}$ & paid by Cha: Harford my 3/8s therof is	£202 .. 13 .. 3 $\frac{3}{16}$
52	Rec:d from Cha: Harford out of the Flying Hors a Bask:tt Rs: for my owne use at	- .. 12 .. -
53	The produce of 3204 Bask:ttts Rais: & other Credits inward bound a Barcelona anno 1709 besides £950 remitted per bills & already Credited amounted unto £1495..1..6 & rec:d per Cha: Harford who is D:r for my 3/8s therof	£560 .. 13 .. $-\frac{3}{4}$
53	Ship Flying Horse Sailed from Bristol 4: Apr:ll 1710 on her voyage to Corke Newland & the Streights & fitted out by Cha: Harford as Purser who paid for my 3/8 of £300..7..10 Outset £112..12..11 $\frac{1}{2}$ & per 3/8 of £449..12..- Cargo £168..12..-	
	Aug:st 5th 1710	
49	Paid Tho: Oldfeild & Hen: Fane 20s: for a Commis:n to See my Recognizance from + the Ld: Treasurer executed wherein myself my Sister Wallis & Rich:d Hawksworth is bound in £2000 for my Rendering to the Sheriffs Brist:ll upon further process £1	
	23th Aug:st 1710	
49	Paid Rich:d Legg Keeper of Newgate in full for my Room there being 2 y:rs 10£	
	Aug:st 24th 1710	
49	Paid Jn:o Corsely in full of his Note for the Flying Horse:s outsett to New_ f:d land anno 1709	£32 .. - .. -

28th 7:br 1710		
<u>55</u>	Pd: $\frac{1}{2}$ a year's window Tax for my house in Castle green	.. 5 .. -
8:br 12th		
<u>55</u>	put in my pocket 10s:	- .. 10 .. -
	20: & for my London Journey	2 .. 10 .. -
	more sent 2 gins in my Trunk	<u>2 .. 3 .. -</u>
8:br 12th 1710		
	Paid Alex Arscott per Deroy &c	1 .. - .. -
<u>55</u>	Paid Ditto for Tom:s $\frac{1}{2}$ y:r Schooling	1 .. 2 .. 6
14:th 8:br 1710		
<u>55</u>	Pd: Jose: Daniell of Cainsham in full for keeping a Coach Horse from 20 April to 20 July 1710 2 g:s	£2 .. 03 .. -
November 18th <u>1710</u>		
<u>56</u>	Paid Mr Ayres the Excheq:r Clerk for the writ or warr:t from the Ld: Treasurer &c to deliver me out of prison as by his Bill	£9 .. - .. -
<u>55</u>	Petty Charges in London 9:br 1710	- .. 12 .. -
	Paid for a Hatt	
	a pair Shoose 4s Sockins 4s. 6	- .. 8 .. 6
	Hammer Nippers & String	- .. 7 .. 6
	Colliers Dictionary	<u>3 .. 10 ..</u>
		4 .. 18 .. -
	Paid Jn:o Barnard for Writs &c	1 .. 2 .. -
<u>58</u>	Paid the Scrivener for counter ptt of Tho: Palmer:s bill of Sale for £100 on the Dk: & Dutss: }	- .. 8 .. -
	14: Lent Sim:n Clement a giny	1 .. 1 .. 6
<u>58</u>	Spent to Treat Mr Metcalfe &c	1 .. 5 .. -
Jan:r 29th <u>1710</u> [O.S.]		
	Paid Wm: Loveday Jun:r by ord:r of his Mother for my Son Joseph. Board one Year at Painswick ending the 10th 8:br 1710 & her Dis-	
<u>60</u>	bursm:ts for him	£14 .. - .. -

	Omitted in London viz	
<u>58</u>	Paid for W: Hawksworth's silk Night Gown to Mr Feary	£3 .. 2 .. 6
	Paid Mr Wilson for 2 pr black silk Hose at 13s: & 14/6	1 .. 7 .. 6
<u>59</u>	Paid for a pr of Shoose	– .. 4 .. 6
		<hr/> £4 .. 14 .. 6

Arriv:d in London Feb:r 21th 1710 [O.S.]

Mmd:m Paid W:m Awbry of London a Giny took his Note for 8 gs: if the pres:t Parlim:t dissolv:d before the 25th X:br 1712
Apr: 18th Rec:d of Jn:o Wood of London a Silver Watch & gave my Note to pay £14 on arrivall of Duke & Dutches

Feb:r the 19th 1710 [O.S.]

		£	S	D
	Pd: my Self for Expences } to London	3 ..	15 ..	–
<u>62</u>	Paid for Lodgeing, for Books, } Clothes & sundry petty expences }	24 ..	05 ..	0
	Apr:il 4th 1711			
<u>64</u>	Paid Jos: Coysgarn for Prem:o of £1000 upon D_k & D_ss & Batchel:r at 16 gs	£172 ..	2 ..	6
12:	Paid Jn:o Mereweth:r for £600			
<u>64</u>	on sd: Ships at 14 gs:	£93 ..	10 ..	6
<u>64</u>	Paid Ditto for acco:tt W: Hawksw:th } the prem:o of £300 on sd: Ships }	£46 ..	17 ..	6
21:	Paid Ben: Wall for Ab: Darby	50 ..	– ..	–

London Aug:st 4th 1711

	Then arriv:d bro:tt in pocket	4 ..	– ..	–
7:br 8th	Paid 5 weeks Logeings Fleet Street	1 ..	8 ..	6
11th	for Slip:rs 5s: Shoose 5/6	– ..	10 ..	6
21	Paid per a Case Desart knives &c	1 ..	16 ..	–
26	Paid my Wife a giny	1 ..	1 ..	6
	Spent at Greenwich	– ..	11 ..	–
10: 8:br	a knife & fork 5s: a Seal 3/6	– ..	8 ..	6

[1711]

8:br 25 Paid Ben: Wall per ord:r & aco:tt	£ ..	S ..	D
<u>68</u> of Abrah:m Darby	50 ..	- ..	-
10: for a Pearle Snuff box	1 ..	1 ..	6
& for a Tortois Shell Ditto	- ..	7 ..	-
13: for a Fre: Dictionary	- ..	7 ..	-

London Deceb:r 1711

X:br 19 Paid my Lodgeings &c:	2 ..	10 ..	-
19: Paid for a Watch per Note	}	14 ..	- .. -
<u>68</u> on the Arriv:ll of D_k & D_ss			

December 10th 1712

19th Of Abra: Darby in ptt his Bond	50 ..	- ..	-
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Records relating to Coalbrookdale 1713–1723

There is a large collection of Goldney family records in the Wiltshire archives. Among them is a small group referring to the early connection between the Bristol Goldneys and Abraham Darby at Coalbrookdale. The following are notes from the most significant of them.

[Wilts C.R.O. 473/156]

14 April 1713 Abraham Darby's Security to Thomas Goldney
 Endorsed: 'for £1700 and Interest, of 8/16ths of the
 Iron Works att Cole Brook Dale in Cont. Salop as within

Dat. 14^o April 12 Anne 1713'

Abraham Darby of Maidly . . . Ironmonger Thomas Goldney of
 Bristol Merchant

Abraham Darby in Co-partnership with James Peters Merchant &
 Graffin Prankard Gentleman has 13/16 for term of 14 years from
 8 February 1709

13/16 parts & shares . . . is of the full vallue of £3000 or upwards
 Abraham Darby borrows £1700 from Thomas Goldney on security of
 8 shares to repay £1700 & lawful interest thereof

Endorsed: 'Received . . . the Full Sum of one thousand seaven
 hundred pounds

Abra^m Darby'

witness Isaac Taylor Edward Baugh Will. Woollie Jun.
 (Abraham Darby says he is quite entitled to 13/16 shares)

20 June 1717 Mary Darby's Agreement

Mar: Darby:s Agreem:t for 6 shares &c

'I hereby Grant bargain & Sell unto Tho: Goldney of the City of Bristol Merch:t 6 ptts. or Shares out of my 43 15 shares of the Furnaces pott work & everything whatsoever thereunto appertaining in Colebrook Dale for £ One Thousand two hundred pounds & in partt paymt of £1700 dew to him from the Estate of my late Husband which said Six Shares I promise to confirm to him in proper form as soon as I can after administration is taken out.

I consent & promise for my partt that his son Tho. Goldney shall be admitted at Mmass: next Cashire to the work att £50 a year Sallery & to board him with me at . . . p. ann:m

To this short agreement (in order to have it fully drawn on parchment) I have put my hand this 20th June 1717'

Mary Darby

Wittness Joshua Sergeant

20 February 1717 [O.S.] Mary Darby's Assignment [Handwriting of Thomas Goldney II?]

Mary Darby her assignment of Six Shares viz 6/16 of the Furnace & Work & C at Colebrook Dale from 14th May 1717 for £1200 Dated 20th Febr:y 1717 [O.S.]

the parchment . . .

between Mary Darby of Colebrooke Dale within the parish of Maidley . . . Wido & Administratrix of Abraham Darby late of the same Iron-Master & John Chamberlaine of Stow in the Wold in Co. Glos said Abraham Darby in lifetime having a patent from the Crown for 14 years (several of which remain as yet unexpired). rehearses the 1713 agreement with Thomas Goldney & Abraham Darby's 13/16 shares . . .

Abraham Darby afterwards became interested in 15/16 . . .

about December 1716 – new lease from Richard Earle of Scarborough Ralph Shelden & William Gower for 21 years from end of first lease Abraham Darby lately dyed intestate, therefore . . . because of default in repayment to Thomas Goldney Mary Darby now agrees to 'absolute purchase of six of so many sixteenth parts & shares as the said Mary hath of & in all' . . . for £1200 discounted & allowed out of the £1700 remaining unpaid

Mary Darby & John Chamberlaine agree: it is lawful for Thomas Goldney & executors or administrators & his or their agents to assist in managing the Concerns of the said work or trade

2 shares (remaining now unsold) of the said 8/16 to remain as security for £500 & interest

recites: Abraham Darby's invention . . . running Iron potts in sand & patent for 14 yrs & partnership between Abraham Darby, John Chamberlain & Thomas Baylies . . . in several proportions & unequal shares & at death dependents should inherit . . .

Joshua Serjeant has bought back from Thomas Baylies 2 shares for £400 . . . and because of love he bears to Ann Hawkins Hannah Darby Sarah Darby Abraham Darby Edmund Darby Sergeant Darby, Orphans & minors unprovided for of Abraham Darby, JS wants them to have something towards maintaining them after said J Sergeant shall be paid £700 by T Goldney junr & R Ford money due to him in right of 2 shares upon a faire & equal division out of the Gains & profitts of the said Trade . . . made up over & besides the Originall money

So Joshua Serjeant makes over 2 shares to Thomas Goldney & Richard Ford for benefit, maintaining, educating, rearing, disposing & placeing out in the world the 5 children (not including Ann) [or Mary, the 2 married daughters]

Joshua Serjeant to oversee management of funds etc

Thomas Goldney & Richard Ford promise they will well & faithfully execute & manage & order the said Trust honestly & truly . . . and employ the severall moneys from the said shares

[signatures] Joshua Serjeant Thomas Goldney junr Richd Ford

[endorsed: JS was paid the £700 by Thomas Goldney & Richard Ford on the day mentioned & if 2 children died before 1735 without issue, Mary Ford to have second child's share on death of second child.]

Journal of a Tour in Europe

In 1725 Thomas Goldney II visited the Netherlands. He left London on 17 April and returned on 6 June. He kept a diary of his travels in a small notebook. The following is a selection of entries. Although some abbreviations have been expanded, the spelling, capitalisation and lack of punctuation are as in the original. Less familiar places have modern names in square brackets.

[U.B.L. DM 1466/11]

Saterrrday Aprill 17th 1725 London

Took Boat at the Tower Stairs & got on Board the Chandois Sloop Captain Toby Iuers Commander for Rotterdam & came to an anchor at Black Wall at 7 & took in a Lighter of Allam

Sunday 18th

Weighed anchor about 4 in the Morning & came to Graves End by 6 broke fast upon a dish of Sprats & a bowle of Rack Punch &c Departed thence at 11 a clock with Fair wind & weather & came to an anchor at 7 a Clock Monday morning at Helvert Sluice [Hellevootsluis], being a strong Flurry of Wind & Rain or else should have Landed at Dort

whither the Sloop was bound went on Shore at Helvert with our bagage for which we hired a wagon & a Coach for our Selves which carried 7 of us to the Brill [Brielle] by 2 a Clock & there embarked our selves & baggage on a Scout for Rotterdam

Brussels Tuesday 27th Aprill

in the morning went to the Cathedrall where one of the Altars was Large & of Massy silver & the Windows glazed with Stained Glass very curiouse with History pieces Saints & c: & the whole Church adorned with noble Statues Altarpeces & delicate Carvings then to the Dominicans which was the like & the Augustines where we heard Highe Mass with all its foolery & a Marble Monument of the Duke Alvara 30 foot highe very fine composure with severall others the like the upper part of the Church hung in pannels with the richest & surpriseing Tapestry

Thursday 29th Aprill

Set out from Brussels by 6 in the morning Dined at Genap [Genappe] about one a clock, & here was the Quarters of the French army just before the battle of Ramelli about a League from hence was that famousse battle fought, we could very near see the spot of ground where twas fought, in a Country much like Wiltshire, about Marsh feild . . . , the road from Genap to Namure all new paved & made better travelling than in the best of London roads

Namure Fryday the 30th Aprill

we dined by 12 & presently went on board a treck Scut for Huy . . . the Shores on both Sides highe Land intermixed with with Cleves & fine Woods the River viz: Meus as broad again as our River of Bristoll at full Sea about a Mile from the Town is a highe Rock & at the bottom 2 or 3 houses exactly representing the Hot-well, & upon top of that Cleve at a Little distance is a Church & Small Village exactly representing Clifton so that I seemed to be near at home as we sayled in the Treck Skute we Landed at Huy by 6 a Clock & all the way the River Ran between two highe hills beautified with very fine Woods just such as from Rownham passage to Mr Jacksons This Citty have handsom fair Streets, & in the Middle therof a very large parade about 100 yards square, where was the Guard-House & the Soldiers Exerciseing. Its a Dutch Garrison & one of their Barrier Towns, by the last Treaty at Utrecht. The Centrys at the Gates examined us at entring whence we came & what we were took our answer Civilly, & let us pass, after haveing given them our names & where we intended to Lodge & c.

Leige Sunday 2nd May

Then to the Engl: Jesuits . . . In the Library was a Celestiall Globe of 8 Inches diameter fixed upon an Atlas fine Cut & Gilded in it is a

Clock & a Diall plate [on] the outside to Shew the houre with a wire & a Gilt Spot to shew the riseing & setting of the Sun & in what signes of Zodiac it is thro the Year then to Supper

Tuesday May 4th

Set out from Maestricht at 9 a clock in 2 post Chases, (ordinary accomodation therein) for Aix-la-Chapell the roads very bad & uneven in which our English Coaches could not have passed with 4 wheels without overturning the wheel of one side in many places being 2 ft & $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the other . . .

Aix lyes in a bottom & we desended into it as from Lansdown into Bath, but on the other side the Town is a Large plain Country 14 or 15 Mile in extant, with Inclosures by hedges as in England. near our Lodgeings was the place for drinking the Water which is pumped into a fountain that hath 4 squares each Carved with Coats of Arms of the Emperors & others out of the Antick heads in each are 3 small pipes running with water which is taken in glasses or cups to drink its a strong Calibeat water & very unpleas:t to the Palat at first, its purging & therfore at the end of the Walks are necessary houses 14 or more for that conveniency

Cologne Fryday 7th May O:S: [?]

Walked the Key & took a boat at 4 pistolls & $\frac{1}{2}$ for Nimuegen observed the variose Navigations & a Crane a Float upon a large vessell with a weigh house & Counting house & a large hold for a Cellar. it hoised the goods out on one side, weighed em on board, then delivered em to the Merchant on the other, . . . we went to See the Fabrick of flock work upon Canvas which was very curious & represented Gold-Leather we saw the manner of printing of it & making the Cloth work flowers on it, which is by Chopping of woollen raggs, & sifting it thro a fine seave upon the paint when tis wet they sell it about a giny for 18 yards English

Satterday the 8th May

Left Cologne & Took boat about 6 in the morning with 3 oars & a Steersman with a Tilt of Cloth upon hoops the River as broad as the Thames a strong Current the Land very fine on both sides & frequently beautified with noble Woods & pretty Towns we passed by many but Landed at Zons to pay tribute to the King of Prussia

. . . slept on shore at Keyserwert a little old Garaison Town very despicable the fortifications & houses ruinouse . . . we saw the Manner of bringing Masts & Timber in great floats from to Holland we met one of them we Supposed 400 yards long & 30 broad all fastened together & severall Sheds built with Deal boards for the men

& their families to inhabit so that that Float looked like a Country Faire which at first I took it to for being close to the land lying by Near this place we came to a Single House Situate on Top of a highe bank which they said was in the Territorys of the States of Holland & where our Skipper was obleidged to stop & pay tribute to the Dutch & a stiver a peice pretended for passage mony touching upon their Dominions, which we Hesitated to pay as being an Imposition but a Virago came on board our boat & swore in Dutch she would goe with us to the next Town to accuse us of despight to their Highe & Mightinesses & have us all committed to Jail, & which we were told she had served some Gentlemen so not long agoe _

WhitSunday May 9th

... In this Town [Wesel] is the Manufacture of fine Wove Hose, $\frac{1}{2}$ worsted & $\frac{1}{2}$ Silk the best made of any in Europe they Sell em about 5/s sterling a paire, it was Sonday & the Shops shut or else would have bo:tt some for a sample.

Tuesday May 11th from Nimueguen

Set out by 8 a clock in the morning & passed the river in a Pontoon to our post wagons for Utrecht, drove along the Banks of the Rihne for 2 Leagues the Country rich & mostly planted with Withy Trees, ... att Utrecht by 8 a clock in the evening did nothing but Sup & to bed at the signe of the City of Antwerp, in the heart of the City, Good accomodations & an obleidgeing young Lad for our Landlord

Utrecht Wensday May 12th

This City contains severall fine Squares well planted with Shade Trees ... the Ring for Coaches of pleasure very delightfull & the Plantation (as they call it) is fine groves of Tall Trees to drive between with Canalls very amuseing But the Mall exceeds all, being in form & Likeness to that at St James:s Park bounded with boards & gravelled with Shells but not quite so long, In the afternoon we took two Berlins & went to see the Silk-Mill of Min Heer David Van Moollen where one wheell by Water drove about 1000 Reels to wind & hoist Silk a very Ingenuouse Machine & I Suppose very profitable, tho he is a very considerable Italian Merchant he lives like a prince, keeps his Coach & Six horses, his house & Gardens beautifull, large & Costly, demonstrated by the many fine Marble Statues & Fountains whose basons are amuseing Grotesque & shellwork, the walk from the house is (I Judge) 500 yards bounded by Espalier Hedges $\frac{1}{2}$ way, 16 ft highe, horn beam & Dutch Elm & Yue neatly kept, some highe some low, as best suites decoration above 40 handsom siseable orange trees & a Striped arbutus with other curiositys too numerouse to mention, the breadth of the Garden was irregular, & therfore artfully divided, some

of the walls were $\frac{1}{2}$ moons & bastions for the fruit. But above all a most curiouse Grotto in Shell-Work, very admirable Work-manship, there is a Woman, very fine made in shells, and out of her Nipples into a curiouse Cestern runs two streams of Water, the Roof is a Dome neatly Decked therein are baskets of Flowers; Cesars heads anticks & variety of Fancys as if twas in paint, & all this composed by assortment of Shells in colour and shape to answer the designe of the compiler who died before twas quite finished a very handsom orangerie with Sashes & Stove —

Sunday May 16th

Left Amsterdam at 5 a Clock being drawn in two Sledge Coaches to the Treck Scuite . . . in 2 Hours we came to Harlem which is a Pretty neat Town The Great Church stands at one end of a Large Parade . . . The Church very large but old & plain nothing very remarkable in it but a Cannon ball left sticking in the wall which was shot in at the Seige, when the Parson was in the pulpit & but narrowly missed him (as they said)

Monday 17th May

Left Harlem at 8 in the morning in a Scuite along the fine Canall beautified on bothe sides with Neat Houses Gardens & Covered walks & arrived at Leyden about 11 a clock at noon, Walked out to the Phisick-Garden & saw a Collection of Curiositys both of plants & Dead animalls (viz) the Sea-cow, a Rhinoceros (as twas called) a Palm tree 20 ft highe & reckoned 150 years old a Cerus plant 22 ft high abundance of curiouse Succulent plants as Aloes Euforbiums & c but the medicinall herbs we over-looked Then to the Anatomy House which was a Room built round like a Theater with a table in the area at the Bottom for Descection & Gallery above for Spectators This House was filled above & below with Skelet:ns of all Sorts & every partt of Human intestines preserved in Spirits of wine the particulers refer to a printed book in English which I bought there Thence after Dinner we went to one Mr Lacore;s Garden who is a famouse Gardner (a Frenchman) where was very fine Grapes there ripe & abundance of Pine-apples in hot beds of Tan very forward the fruit, & many young plants in a nursery increased only from the tops of pines cut off & planted very large orange Trees well pruned & the fairest Fruit I ever saw I thought them Shaddocks but he said the Trees came from Surrinam & was a particlar sort for largeness

Wensday 19th May

Left the Hague in 2 Coaches about 9 this morning & went . . . to Hounslar Dyke [Honselersdijk] to the late K. William House now the the King of Prussia;s the Front is a noble Hall on the inside well

painted particularly a Gallery described near the Ceiling wher the Painter that drew it is looking over very earnestly on their Majesties below, & all sorts of people leaning as ready to tip over the rail down to the floor for eagerness to See . . . there is a Neat Bathing place contrived by Queen Mary which she frequently made use off, & could let in water of what degree of heat they pleased into a place about 8 ft long & 4 broad covered bottom & sides with white Dutch Tyle & this was in a pretty neat room made on purpose we Dined at the Inn on cold Ham & c & then in the road to Delph we stopped at Sion house which is the Grand Treasurer:s . . . The House is but Small but the Gardens very fine . . . Inclosed with Hedges 30 foot highe nicely Cut to the top is a large bason of Water 30 foot Diameter wherein is a little 3 mast Ship compleatly Rigged & carryes 20 brass Guns & 4 or 5 people if not too bigg. these guns roar & Smoak at particuler entertainments when the Healths are going about as briskly . . .

Rotterdam Thersday May 20th 1725

arrived here last night between 7 & 8 a clock supped at Mr Penningtons with Mr Pickffat & lay there that night. The next day dined at Mr Pickffatts on the Boomkeys but first I hurried about the Town to buy China & other things to send by Paul Wigram who was to goe off in the afternoon & this night I took up my lodgeing at Archi: Hope;s & the next day dined with him & a very kinde free reception espetially by his Wife who is not onely a very courteouse good Woman, but accomplished in all Mercantile affairs, bothe of Shipping & Merchandise

Rotterdam Sunday May 23th

Went to Mr Hope;s by ten & shifted my Linnen Dined with them & in the afternoon went with him to Meeting the Congregat:n consisting onely of 8 we had a good time there in silence to my sattisfaction in the evening I went with Mr Pickfat & Jery: Quare to see Mr Page who was all alone without a Servant in the house, drank a bottle of Claret & afterwards walked to Mr Whaly:s Garden a pretty place the Yues & Box Cut in Urns, Fishes, & other neat figures - The next day dined there with Mr Pickfat & Quare eat Strawberrys out of his own garden the first I had seen ripe this year

Fryday 28th May

Had nothing to doe but took a walk read the Engl: News went to the Exchange & to Dinner with J: Quare at Mr Pickfat:s on Roast Beef & Soles evened with Mr Hope drew a Bill in London for £15 & Supped there by 10

Helvert Thursday June 3rd

was called by 4 in the morning with Notice the wind was fair we got on board by 6 & came to Saile at 7 in the morning with little wind but the right way, it freshned about 12 & we made good way all the afternoon & part of the night, but in the morning the wind dyed away & came to a dead Calm till 9 a clock but warm & pleasant on the Deck, we spent our arack Champain Claret & Rhenish plentifully to prevent the officers of their prey therof. . . .

Satterday June 5th

by the help of the Tide & a small Breez we crept up to the Nore so passed Sherness & came to an anchor between Gravesend & Black Wall we were Rumaged every here by Custom house & Excise officers for prohibited goods & c: but none was took away

Sunday 6th June

J:Q: & I & Da: Quare came in a Wherry to St Katharns Staires by the Tower, by Eleaven a clock, I went into Grace Church Street & afterward to Corn: Loyds where Dined & spent the after noon with my Daughter I stayed in London till Wensday 16th of June when I with my Daughter came in the flying Coach to Bristoll the next night at near eleaven a Clock, but in good Health & not very weary Jn:o Barclay of Dublin came with us in the Coach from London to Bristoll & good Company

Will of Thomas Goldney II

Thomas Goldney's will is lengthy and repetitive; the following are summary extracts. [P.R.O. PROB 11/648/304 (f 180)]

Drawn 10 Jan 1723/4; codicil added 5 Dec 1728; proved 2 Dec 1731

'I Thomas Goldney of the City of Bristol Merchant being in health of body and of sound mind memory and understanding (prais'd be God for the same) do for the disposing of my worldly Estate make my last Will and Testament in manner following'

viz Impris

unto my eldest son Thomas Goldney my Mansion House Farm & Lands called Elberton Farm with the Appurts & all my Lands & Estates whatsoever situate within the parishes of Elberton & Olveston in Co Glos to have & to hold the same to my said son Thomas & the heirs of his body (with such power nevertheless to make a Jointure or Jointures) & for default of such heirs I give & devise the same to my son Gabriel Goldney & the heirs of his body . . . etc . . . In default . . . to & amongst all my daughters & the heirs of their bodyes . . . & for default of such . . . to my own Right Heirs for ever & I do hereby impower each of my said sons Thomas & Gabriel as they shall respectively come to the actual enjoyment of the said premises to settle

all or any part of the same premises upon or to the use of any woman which they or he shall intermarry withall as a Jointure or provision for the life of such Woman.

Item I give & devise unto my said son Thomas my house I now live in situate in or near the Castle Green in the City of Bristol with all the Outhouses Gardens & Apurtenances thereto belonging to have & to hold the same to my said son & the Issue of his body & for want of such to my Son Gabriel Goldney & the heirs of his body & for want of such to & among all my daughters who shall be then living & unmarried & to the heirs of their bodyes & also charged & chargeable with such Legacyes & Sums of Money as are . . . hereinafter mentioned & I do hereby charge the said premises with the sum of £650 of lawful money of Gt Britain after my death by such of my said Sons & Daughters as shall come to the actual Enjoyment therof & to be paid to the persons by the proportions & in manner following that is to say £50 to daughter Mehettabell in 12 mths after my decease & the remaining £600 to be disposed of in manner following
viz £300 to Elizabeth at her age of 21 or marriage
£300 to Anne at her age of 21 or marriage

Item I give & devise unto my son Thomas all my Right & Titles unto my houses in the City of Chester

Item I give him my largest silver tankard my best silver Saucepann & the Silver Wine Taster

Item I give & devise unto my daughter Martha Goldney my house at Clifton with all the Gardens & Appurtenances thereunto belonging as now standing and growing to hold the same to her & the heirs of her body charged & chargeable as hereinafter mentioned & for want of such I give & devise the same unto my son Thomas Goldney & the heirs of his body & for want of such I devise the same to my daughter Hannah Goldney . . . to my son Gabriel . . . to daughter Mehettabel, . . . to daughter Elizabeth, . . . to daughter Anne, & for want of such to my own right Heirs for ever

I also give unto my said Daughter Martha one share of my 6 shares which I am now possessed of in the Iron Works at Colebrook Dale in the County of Salop which I value at above £800 Sterling
& I do hereby charge my said House at Clifton with the sum of £150 to be paid unto my daughter Mehettabell Goldney in the space of 12 mths after my decease

Item I give to my said daughter Martha my large silver Bason the large plain Silver Salver my silver Tea Pott & Lamp my green Mohair Curtains & Appurtenances thereto belonging my best Feather Bed with the best pair of Sheets Bolster pillows Quilt & Blanketts thereto appertaining also I give her all my Household Goods & Utensills at Clifton not herein or hereafter bequeathed

Item I give to .. my daughter Hannah Goldney my house situate in the Castle Green wherein John Andrews now liveth to hold the same to her the said Hannah & the heirs of her body charged & chargeable as hereinafter mentioned & for want of such ... to my son Gabriel & the heirs of his body & for want of such ... to Martha Goldney .. & for want of such ... to & among my 3 youngest daughters Mehettabell, Elizabeth & Anne share & share alike & their heirs for & during all the remainder of my Term & Estate therein

I also do hereby charge the said premises with the sum of £250 to be paid to my son Gabriel Goldney at 21

Item I give to my said daughter Hannah one other share of my above-mentioned 6 shares ... in the Iron Works at Colebrook Dale ... valued at above £830

Item I give to my said daughter Hannah my blue Cloath Curtains the Bed Bedstead Bolster pillows my second best pair of sheets with the Quilt Blanketts Japand case of Drawers the Chairs & all the furniture of China Ware & whatsoever else belongs to that Room in which she now lyeth also I give her my second best suit of Table Linnen my largest pair of Silver Candlesticks my largest silver Salver the set of 3 Silver Casters my silver Coffee Pott & the Silver Snuffers Extinguisher & Stand

Item I give & devise unto my daughter Mehettabell Goldney ... my house in the Castle Green wherein Doctor Samuel Rogers now dwelleth to hold the same unto my said daughter Mehettabell & the heirs of her body & for want of such then to .. Anne ... for ever

Item to my said daughter Mehettabell one other share of .. 6 shares in the Iron Works valued at above £830

I also give her £200 ... £150 to be paid by Martha out of the house at Clifton at the end of 12 months after my decease & £50 to be paid her by my Executor out of my dwelling house in the Castle Green payable at the same time as the £150

Item I give her my best quart Silver Tankard the pair of middlesiz'd Salvers the pair of silver pint Canns two silver spoons of the best sort the second best Bed at the Castle ... with the third best pair of Sheets with the Curtains Blanketts & all Appurtenances thereto belonging & also my third best Suit of Table Linnen

Item to Gabriel Goldney my house in the Castle Green wherein Doctor Robert Chauncey now liveth to hold the same unto my said son Gabriel & his heirs ... & for want of such to Elizabeth for & during all the Estate & Interest which I now have therein

Item I give unto my said son Gabriell one other of my 6 shares in the Iron Works ...

I also give him in money £250 issuing out of the house wherein Jno Andrews now dwelleth & payable by my daughter Hannah ... or

whom the said house shall descend in his lifetime when he shall have attained the age of 21

Item I give him my large 2 handled old silver Cup one silver Porringer & 2 silver spoons & one silver plate

Item I give unto my daughter Elizabeth . . . one share of my 6 I now hold in the Iron Works . . . I also give her £300 to be paid to her at the age of 21 or marriage & issuing out of my dwelling house in the Castle Green from the person or persons possessing thereof when this legacy shall become due

Item I give her one quart silver Tankard my best pair of silver plate Salvers the silver pepper Box two new Silver Salts one silver Sauce spoon two other silver spoons of the best sort & one silver plate also I give my said daughter Elizabeth my fourth best Bed & Bedstead at the Castle with Curtains Bolster & Bedcloaths suitable & necessary one pair of Sheets & one suit of Table Linnen & the case of Drawers now in my Daughter Martha's Lodging Room at Clifton

Item I give to my daughter Anne one share of my 6 in the Iron Works £300 at 21 or marriage & issuing as before mentioned to my daughter Elizabeth I also give my said daughter Anne my silver chafing dish one silver porringer & 2 silver spoons & 2 of the best silver Salts also a suit of Table Linnen & a Bed & Bed Cloaths Sheets & other appurtenances as above to her sister Elizabeth & I do also provide & declare my Will to be that if any or either of my said children Mehetabell Gabriell Elizabeth & Ann shall dye before their coming to the age of 21 years the part of him or her so dying shall goe & be unto & amongst the Survivors & Survivor of all my children then living (my Executor excepted) Share & Share alike and as to the Legacies herein before given to all my said children I do give the same by way of augmentation of their respective parts I valued at £800 apeice of the Lands & Tenements left by their Grandfather Speed among all the children of my late Wife

Item I give to my son Thomas my Coach & all my horses that I shall have at the time of my decease & I do make & appoint my said son Thomas Goldney sole Executor of this my Will & Residuary Legatee & do constitute my good Friends & Relations John Rowe Esq. Charles Harford Merchant & Alexander Arscott all of Bristol aforesaid Trustees & Overseers thereof desiring them to be aiding & assisting to my said Executor in the performance & execution thereof & I do give unto my said Trustees 2 Guineas apeice as Tokens of my respect

Item I give to my Cousin Ezekieall Wallis a twentyfive shilling peice of old gold as a token of my love & respect to him

Item I give unto my cousins Mary Ann & Sarah Hawksworth £5 in money apeice & to my Servants that shall be living with me at my

decease eight guineas to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of my executor & my 2 eldest daughters

[3 sheets] 10th January 1723

Witnesses Wm Daines Henry Swymmer Aldermn

Danl de Corring [??] of London Lymner

Codicil 5 Dec 1728

Whereas since my foregoing Will my Daughter Martha . . . is married to Jno Vanderwall with whom I have given a portion in money & one share of the Iron Works at Colebrook Dale in present possession Now therefore I make this Codicill . . . for the Disposal of the Legacies left to her therein among my other children hereby revoking all what I had bequeathed to her except my large silver Bason & my large plain silver salver which last she have already & this I do at present in case of mortality till I return home & make a more deliberate Will to my mind.

Whereas I have given my House Garden Trees plants with all appurtenances thereto belonging at Clifton to my said daughter Martha & her Heirs charged & chargeable with £150 to Mehettable with intails to my son Thomas & the heirs of his body & for want of such to Hannah Gabriell Mehettabell Elizabeth & Ann & the heirs of their several bodyes Now I give my said House Gardens Trees plants with all the Appurtenances to my son Thomas & daughter Hannah jointly & the survivor of them & the heirs of their bodyes & for want of such . . . same Intail as before mentioned. Charged & chargeable with £200 to Mehetabel payable in 12 mths after my decease

Item I give unto my said daughter Hannah my silver teapott & Lamp & all my household stuff & Furniture at Clifton she paying my 3 youngest daughters £20 apeece for their share therein

Item I now revoke the bequest of my House (wherein Jno Andrews liveth) to my daughter Hannah & give the same to my son Gabriel & his heirs charged & chargeable with £50 apeece to be pd to my 3 youngest daughters Mehetabel Elizabeth & Ann in 6 months after my decease

Item my blue Cloath Curtains with all the furniture of that room in the Castle house which had been given to my Daughter Hannah I now revoke & give the same all to my daughter Mehetabell except the Case of Drawers given to Betty

Item I give unto my son Gabriell one other share in Colebrook Dale Iron Works which I purchased of Joshua Sargeant to make his interest therein one eighth part of the whole Works

Item my devise to my son Gabriel of the house wherein Doctor Chauncey did live in the Castle Green I now revoke & give the same to my Daughter Elizabeth & her heirs during my Term therein

5 Dec 1728 being the day Prince Frederick went through London at
his first coming to England

Witnesses Fr Quare Hen Coward W Havens

Proved 2 Dec 1731 Thomas Goldney, son, executor

Thomas Goldney III *The Clifton Estate 1733–1768*

A selection of extracts and notes from the large collection of title deeds and other documents relating to the property acquired by Thomas Goldney III in Clifton. The documents are grouped in bundles, but not otherwise catalogued. [University of Bristol, Senate House.]

1733 April 19 Assignment of residue of term of mortgage for 1000 years

- 1 William Thornhill of Bristol Surgeon
- 2 Catherine Power of Bristol widow, Hodges Strachey, Esq.
- 3 Thomas Goldney of Bristol Merchant, Corsley Rogers & Samuel Lloyd both of Bristol Merchants

all that messuage . . . with a garden stable or Brewhouse . . . lately of — Damer as undertenant to said Catherine Power & Hodges Strachey & one paddock thereunto adjoining lately in the possession of Robert Smith linendraper . . ., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres . . . & also all that Close of meadow or pasture Ground called the Home Ground alias Pound Close leading from the Church Hill to Jacob's Well . . . all belonging to Catherine Power & Hodges Strachey . . .
Consideration: £500

1737 July 24 & 25 Grant 'of land in Clifton Wood for the Grotto Garden & c'

[written by Thomas Goldney III]

- 1 Robert Smith, of Bristol, merchant
- 2 Thomas Goldney, of Clifton, merchant

All that piece of ground part of. . . Clifton Wood containing in length 110ft and in breadth at the east end 48ft and 40ft at the west end of the said ground which is bounded on the east with the garden wall of William Bridges, of Bristol, haberdasher of small wares, on the south

part by the garden wall belonging to Wm Jones & on the west & north parts by grounds belonging to Robert Smith . . .

‘and also full and free liberty for Thomas Goldney to make a subterraneous passage or footway underground of commodious Dimensions (not exceeding 8ft wide & 8ft high in the Clear when Walled and Arched over) from the said Thomas Goldney’s garden to the said piece of ground hereby granted’ . . . ‘when dugg made & finished’ Robert Smith ‘will not erect or build. . . any house or walls or plant Trees or hedges. . . whereby to obstruct or intercept the view of a Walk in the said Thomas Goldney’s garden leading Southward from the Freeston front of the said Thomas Goldney’s house to an Iron Pallisade at the South end of the said walk’

Witness: Jn Freeman Martin Innys

Consideration: 5s Fee farm rents: 30s. and 40s.

1745 April 11 Grant in fee farm

[written by Thomas Goldney & signed by Robert Smith on above]

Whereas, since the within Covenant, . . . Thomas Goldney has sunk a Trench, & Digg’d out a Cave, at the Backside of his Grotto; which is now Bounded out by a Wall, & Iron Rails, from the within describ’d Piece of Ground at the South End of his Garden paying Forty Shillings per annum Fee Farm Rent _ I do, in consideration of the said within Forty Shillings annual Rent, hereby further Grant, & Bequeath, unto the said Thomas Goldney, . . . for ever, . . . the said Trench, & Cave, . . . together with the Ground of the same free from all Claim, Denial, or Molestation whatsoever, from me, . . . or from any other Person, or Persons, . . . In as full & effectual manner, as if this Bequest, & Covenant, had been included in the within Deed . . .

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my Hand this 11th day of April 1745.

Robt Smith

Sign’d in the presence of us John Snow Ralph Seddon

1738 October 7 Agreement to sell

[written & signed by Thomas Goldney, & signed by Robert Smith]

1 Robert Smith Esq. of Clifton

2 Thomas Goldney of Clifton

all that piece of ground, by estimation 6 acres, in Clifton, which said Robert Smith now holds on 3 lives granted by Merchants hall of Bristol, & is bounded on the E by said Thomas Goldney’s garden wall; on the N by Clifton hill, or common; on the W by a lane leading off

said Hill . . . down to the Hot Well Road; & on the S part by ground of the said Robert Smith's

Endorsed: To go with Assignment of Octogon Ground date Jan. 25 1738 [O.S.]

Consideration: £300

1738 November 1 Agreement: Fort garden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres & vineyard [written & signed by Thomas Goldney, & signed by Robert Smith]

- 1 Robert Smith Esq of Clifton
- 2 Thomas Goldney of Clifton

to sell in fee simple

all that piece of ground about 2 acres $\frac{1}{2}$, bounded on S by new garden wall belonging to T Goldney, & a small vineyard, . . . on the W by a ground now in possession of Widow Bishop, on N by a piece of ground held upon 3 lives of the Merchants Hall, newly purchased by TG from RS & on the E by a Garden House & Wall of TG's . . . [on the S by] the N wall of a garden of William Bridges of Westbury
Also an inclos'd Garden plot now planted to a vineyard (bounds given)

Witness: Adm Sixsmith William Cooper

Consideration: £11. 10s. fee farm rent

1748 September 28 & 29 Conveyance by lease & release [Clifton Wood House]

- 1 John Brickdale Esq., Richard Tyler, gent, John Brickdale, woollen draper, & Robert Smith Esq. all of Bristol
- 2 Thomas Goldney of Clifton gent

all that large messuage erected by Robert Smith in Clifton Wood, together with coach house & stable at the north east corner of said messuage, together with . . . the two gardens, one lying behind & the other before the messuage, also large garden of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres . . . & a paddock $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres called the Orchard (planted with apple & other trees) on the west Side of the large garden, & all appurtenances
Consideration: 5s. & £2,200 Chief Rent: £7. 8s.

1750 April 5 Agreement (attested)

- 1 William Tilladam of Clifton, gent & Martha his wife
- 2 Thomas Goldney of Clifton gent

to convey on or before 24 June next a good & indefeazible estate of inheritance in all those 2 grounds commonly called Skulks Closes &

also in so much of close of ground next adjoining thereto on the N side (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) because 'reason to apprehend' that title to 2/6 of Skulks Closes & to whole of additional part may be disputed. . . . Consideration: £1.1s. & £81.9s. Yearly fee farm rent £30 excl. of taxes Endorsed by TG: William Tilladam's & his Wife's Contract April 5th 1750

1751 May 6 Opinion of John Probyn, Chancery Lane
re land of Tilladam
that Mr Goldney is not likely to obtain decree for quiet enjoyment
'nor do I think it adviseable for Mr Gouldney to build on the premises'

[1751] 'Case for Mr Wilbraham's Opinion. . . .'
re title to foregoing property, arising out of a dispute and of
Mr Goldney's desire to erect a great many buildings on the ground if
he can have an indisputable title

[These are part of the largest bundle of documents; the good title was
not achieved till 1759, when the plan to build seems to have been given
up.]

1750 March 22 & 23 [O.S.] Conveyance in fee simple by lease (bargain
& sale for 1 year) & release

- 1 John Freke Brickdale of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.
- 2 John Brickdale of Bristol Esq.
- 3 Thomas Smith & Samuel Smith of Bristol, linendrapers
- 4 James Leigh, of Clifton, co. Glos, gent

all that piece of ground inclosed with a stone wall . . . now James
Leigh, containing in length c. 90ft & in breadth c. 70ft on or near
Clifton Hill, formerly part of a close of ground called the Royal Oak
Ground . . . reserving a free way of 10ft wide through . . . piece of void
ground under the north wall thereof to the gardens of Thomas &
Samuel Smith

1751 March 25 Attested copy of agreement between Thomas Goldney
& James Leigh

that James Leigh will yield up the right in his contract to purchase
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of Royal Oak Ground in the upper part of which is a spring
of water, from Thomas & Samuel Smith, but reserves the free use &
benefit of the said water.

Endorsed by Thomas Goldney: 'This Grant was of no Use upon
T. Goldney's purchasing the Garden this Water was to be brought
into'

Consideration: £100

1753 May 2 & 3 Conveyance by lease (bargain & sale for 1 year) and release

1 William Barnes the younger, of Bristol Esq.

2 Thomas Goldney of Clifton, gent

all that garden formerly enclosed with a new wall by Robert Smith containing in length from east to west 110ft & in breadth from north to south 80ft and all that summer house built on part and a piece of void ground on the south west corner of the garden . . . and a piece of void ground lying on the north side of the garden and adjoining, with free use of the way from Robert Smith's Barton to the door at the north side & also all that new erected stable . . . & the ground on which the little House of Ease built by William Bridges stands

& also a plot of ground . . . next the road leading from Clifton to Jacobs Well together with stable & coachhouse lately erected thereon by William Barnes, all in Clifton

Fee farm rents: £2. 15s., 5s. and 16s.

Considerations: 5s. & £550 Witness: Charles Porter John Reeve

1757 September 9 & 10 Conveyance in fee by lease & release [labelled Gibraltar]

1 Robert Lowle, of Stone, co. Glos., clerk, eldest son & heir of Benjamin Lowle late of Bristol, Cooper decd

2 Thomas Goldney, of Clifton, co. Glos., gent

all the piece of ground granted by James Baskerville on 28th June 1727 with messuage thereon built by Benjamin Lowle, now become in ruinous & bad condition

witnesses: Sarah Sheppard [her mark] John James

Consideration: 5s. Yearly fee farm rent of 23s. payable quarterly

No date Letter from Thomas Smith to Thomas Goldney re small house in the latter's ground [i.e. Benjamin Lowle's on Hotwells Road]

Sir

You have hear with (sic) all the Papers Relating to the Small House in your Ground the Draft for the Equity of Redemption we can get Executed & I think no one can Dispute the Title. Mrs Arthur is Again Marryd & her Husband is in the East Indies so that she can doe nothing more than Deliver up these Deads & when you are posest of the Ground Rent think you must be safe I am

Your Very Humble Servt

Thos Smith

Additional note by T. Goldney:

The incroach'd Ground granted by Jas Baskerville to Benjamin Lowle is not included in said Lowle's Mortgage to Mrs Yeamans but Excepted therein

1735 June 23 Attested copy of assignment of residue of mortgage term of 1000 years

- 1 Henry Carver junr of Birmingham, Gentleman & Moses Guest formerly of Bristol but now of Birmingham, Gunsmith
- 2 Abel Dean of Bristol Surgeon
- 3 Charles Hawkins of Bristol Gentleman

Refers to mortgage 8 March 1717 [O.S.] by Moses Guest to John Bayland, Tailor, in consideration of £100

all that parcel of ground being lately part of a Wood or Woody Ground formerly called Clifton Wood . .

& further sums of £30 & £40 at interest borrowed on 10 May 1718 & 28 August 1718

Principal & interest now owing = £276. 13s. 9d. paid by Henry Carver. Moses Guest instead of re-claiming has sold to Abel Dean, in fee simple for £130 paid to Henry Carver to have & to hold unto Chas Hawkins in trust for Abell Dean

witnesses: Sampson Lloyd James Stretch

1738 Jan 25 [O.S.] Grant of an Incroachment

- 1 Hannah Harris of Clifton widow
- 2 Abel Deane of Bristol Gent

parcel of void ground, part of Clifton Wood . . . Moses Guest erected a messuage on part of the said piece of ground & on the other part thereof walled in a garden but in carrying on the wall towards the western part of the said garden hath made an Incroachment on part of the ground of the said Hannah Harris & took in to his said Garden as much of her ground as containeth in breadth 10 ft & extending backwards up the hill as far as the Wall laid out & bounded by Two mere [meer] Stones set in the ground & marked with the letters A. D. Estate of Moses Guest now vested in Abel Dean & so H.H. grants incroachment to A.D.

Witness: Sarah Willoughby Geo. Hall

Consideration: Yearly fee farm rent: 2s.

[1754 October 25] Mr Goldney & Mr Dean} Memorandum about Incroachment

I attended Mr Dean about the Boundary of the Ground belonging to his House at the Limekilns formerly Moses Guest's—& acquainted him that Mr Goldney apprehended his Boundary Stones were placed too far up __ To which he replyd that as far as those Stones reached was granted to him by Mrs Harris since he purchas'd the Premis of Guest, & thereupon produced his Deeds.

The first Grant to Guest was made in the Year 1716, & the Ground thereby granted is described to extend from the front (which lyes in the Road leading to the Hotwell) as far up the Hill as a wall was marked out,—together with liberty to make a Door in the middle of the intended Wall & to use & have a Way therefrom to the Church Way leading to Clifton _____

By this Deed __ & the Plan afterwds signed by Mrs Harris, it seems to me as if it was the intention of her & all Partys that Mr Dean should have the Ground as far as the Meer Stones abovementioned. But the Grant is very defficient for that Purpose, & I apprehend Mr Dean has no legal Right to any Ground beyond his Garden Wall

S Worrall

1759 March 23 & 24 Conveyance in fee by lease & release

1 Abel Deane of Clifton, gent

2 Thomas Goldney, of Clifton, gent

All that summer house & garden & piece of void ground in wood formerly called Clifton Wood (abuttals given)

‘The S wall of the garden to be continued as high as at present & Dean to have the liberty of nailing Trees against the S side of it to within one foot of the top’

Consideration: £210, vendor to continue paying fee farm rent

Endorsed by Thomas Goldney: ‘The Title and Abstract of the Writings’

1753 May 11 & 1766 February 21 [Notes about right of way]

Measur’d the Length of the Way on the West Side of my Garden from Mr Farr’s Stable Yard to the Field Gate at the Octagon, &

found it to be _____ 13 Chains, 10 Links.

From Ditto to Ditto on East Side of Garden. 11 _____, 30 _____.

Nearer on the East Side- 1 Chain - 80 Link

So that the Way round on the Eastern Side of my Garden is 40 Yards nearer, even to the West Side of the Village, than the other, nor was there any Gate, or Stile, in the Bound-Hedge ~~that parted~~ between Clifton Wood, & the Hill Close, ’till Mr. Smith did it as within.

[on reverse—both sides in Thomas Goldney’s handwriting]

N:B: The two Clauses relating to the Way Leading from Skulks Closes to the demised Premises were incerted, & the Lease executed by the Lessors, before I had the perusal of it; nor had I the least apprehension that any Cognizance at all would have been therein taken of this Way,

their Grant appearing to me an Impropriety; for if 'tis a Public Way they had no particular Right of their own to grant, nor could it be of any validity. However, the Lease having been executed; as aforesaid, before I had Notice for any Objections to be made that might occur, I executed also on my part, rather than insist upon all being done over again, & thereby enter into any disobliging Contest with those that could deprive me of what I much more valu'd; but confiding at the same time in their Honour, to let the Thing sleep, as was given me to expect, it being intimated to me, that they had therein no other Intention than merely a reserving Clause, whatever might happen, without any Design, at the time, to disturb me in the private Possession of the Way, which I always offer'd to stand a Tryal upon, as knowing it to be my private Right, from a perfect Remembrance what the Premises were, before the late Robt. Smith Esqr: put up Field-Gates for a more convenient Communication between the said Hill-Close & his Dwelling House, to hall off hay, & c., than going round along the only Public Road, or Way, that Led through the Village to or from Clifton Wood, wherein were many other Trespass-Ways besides This in dispute, all terminating at the Bound-Hedge continually broken down ^ in Gaps ^ as often as made up, 'till the whole was inclos'd with Stone Walls; & I was at times an Eye-Witness, when my Father rented the Wood, of the Gap in the ^ parting ^ Bounds where the Gate was put by Mr: Smith xxxxx, being stopp'd up
I aver This to be the Truth, & nothing but the Truth, therefore give it under my Hand as such this 21st of Feb:ry 1766, & would also attest it with my solemn Affirmation if requir'd —

Thom:s Goldney. —

[For the last properties acquired in 1766 from Bishop and Edwards, see transcription from Memorandum Book]

The Clifton estate

Notes from Thomas Goldney's Day Book

This large ledger was strictly called a 'Waste Book', but is catalogued as 'Day Book'. Thomas Goldney III entered all his daily business transactions, which were later transferred or 'posted' to other ledgers and given appropriate reference numbers, shown here in the left margin. Some abbreviations have been expanded for clarity.

[Wilts. C.R.O. 473/295]

1748

f.98	Acco:tt of Sales & Purchases Dr to Thos Ingram for	}	£357	10
Octob:r 1:	my Draft on him to Gislingham Cowper for			
	£357 10 payab. on the 8th Oct in part of the			
69/	purchase Mony for Mr Smith's house & Gardens at Clifton			

1749

f.107	Accont of Profit & Loss Dr to Isaac Elton Esq:r for a Year's	}	£100	-	-
73/	Interest of £2000 upon Bond @ 5 per Cent to Octobr: 1st 1749 @ 4% in future				

March 27th 1751

f.120	Accont of Sales & Purchases Dr to Messrs Tyndal, Loyd & Compa:; for £200 they paid Jno Brickdale Esq:r the Mortgagee	}	£200		
81/	being the purchase Mony for the Royal Oak Ground, so call'd, which I purchas'd of Thomas & Samuel Smith				

1751

f.123	Accont of Sales & Purchases Dr to Tyndal, Loyd, Octobr: 1st & Co for my Draft on them for £94 15 to James	}	£94	15	
81/	Leigh which with 5 guins I paid him for Earnest, is £100 the agreed purchase Mony for the middle Garden in the Royal Oak Ground at Clifton & the Quarry Ground below it, bought of him				

1752

f.134	Wm Tilladam & his Wife Dr to Accont of P: & L:; viz				
84/	For Interest upon £15 lent him, as per Accont settled	£1	2	3	
	For 2 year & $\frac{1}{4}$ Interest of £240 upon Mortgage to Mmass 1752	27	-
	For the 11 days N.S. upon £18 per annum pt of said Mortgage		..	10	10
		<u>£28.</u>	<u>13.</u>		

1753

f.146	Accont of Sales & Purchases [Dr to Goldney, Smith & Co:]	
88/	for my Draft on them to Willm Barnes Junr; Esq:r on demand for £550 Decemb:r 13th 1753, which was to take up my Note of Hand given said Barnes May 5th 1753 for the like Value, being for purchase of the Summer House & Garden Coach House & Stable I bought of him at Clifton, but not quitted by him till Decemb:r 7th 1753	£550

1754 April 1st

f.150	Isaac Elton Esq:r Dr to Goldney, Smith & Co. for my Drafts on them to him this day for £40, & £1000, & for a Lond:n Bill for rec:d of them				
94/	for £1000 on Will:m Adair Esq:r, & paid him, being in all £2040, in full of my £2000 Bond to him & Interest thereon to this Day				£2040

1755 April 26th

f.159	Accont of Sales, & Purchases, Dr to Goldney, Smith & Co., for my Draft on them to Thoms & Saml Smith for £540 viz being the purchase Mony agreed for the Field		
96/	lying between the Royal-Oak Ground, so call'd, and Capt:n Thrall's house & Gardens, at £400; & for the Ground lying before Mr Abram's & Middleton's houses, & the Rocky slope on the South of Middleton's, at £140; All in the Parish of Clifton, & purchas'd of said Thos: & Sam:l Smith		£540

1759 Mar: 24:

f.183 Acco:tt of Sales & Purchases Dr to Goldney, Smith & Co.
for my Draft on them to Abel Dean for 200 Guins:

105/ being the Sum agreed with him for the Summer £210
House & Garden & bit of Ground above it, all
adjoyning to the West Side of Capt:n Thrall's
Garden in what was formerly call'd Clifton Wood

Garden Book kept from 1736 to 1758 by Thomas Goldney III

This is a small home-made note book, with a cover cut from a property deed. Goldney made entries, mostly about plantings, and budding or grafting of fruit trees. The work of his head gardener, Adam Sixsmith, is mentioned several times. The pages are not numbered, but most entries are dated. The following are representative selections only; some lines have been re-arranged for economy of space.

[U.B.L. DM 1466/12]

Garden Book
begun in 1736

November 29th 1736

Planted a Rowe of Filbeards & Nutts in the Filbeard Grove next to the holly hedge (viz) The 1st, 2st, & 5th, from the old Lylack Tree are Plants raisd from Spanish Nutts by Dinglestadt.

The 3rd, 7th, & 8th were Suckers taken from those planted in the Paddock.

The 4th & 6th were Suckers taken from Mrs Parsons's Filbeard hedge.

June 22nd 1737 Sow'd some of the white & purple Brocoli Seed of Switzer's.

Of the Goosberry Trees from London the 1st 4th 6th & 8th from the Myrtle-Quarter by the side of the Mould-Quarter is not worth saving but the 2nd, the large Chrystall; the 3rd, the large black; the 5th the large Green; & the 7th the large Red; is.~

All on the opposite Side the Elm Walk must remain, being good Sorts.

July 7th 1737. ~

October 28th 1737.

Set the 10 hyacinth Roots received from Dunklyn in the right hand Border before the Green house in holes 9 Inches deep fill'd up with a Mixture of 8/12 of light fresh Mould 2/12 of Sea Sand & 2/12 of Melon Mould; the top of the Roots about 3 Inches under Ground.

The 1st from the Green house is	King Perce
2nd & 6th	Agel la rein
3rd & 8th	King Jewell
4th & 7th	Dolphin
5th & 9th	Keyser's Priamus
10th	Adonis

Sett Dunklyn's Ranunculus Roots Janry 7th 1737 in a Mixture of light Mould & Sand, viz, 3 measures of the former to one of the latter, 8 Inches apart & about 1 Inch deep, in a small Trench.

Sow'd Larkspur Seed in Green house Quarter March the 4th 1737/8 viz 10 Seeds in each hole, of the light, & dark Blue, white & blue strip'd, Red, & White, 2 of each,
Sow'd Chrysanthimum Seed same day.

May 1738 Shifted the two second largest Aloes & one of the China
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lime Rubb: Orange Trees into 3 new Tubbs made by Jos: Whittock
 $\frac{1}{2}$ light Mould & at the same time shifted the other two smallest Aloes
for the Aloes.

In June 1738, Adam Sixsmith my Gardener shar'd all the Greens in the Long-Walk ~~the lopping of~~ (the high hollys included) in 2 days & $\frac{1}{2}$, & finish'd the Box Edgings in Ditto Walk in about 2 days & $\frac{1}{4}$ but then he work'd these days till ~~abo~~ past Eight in the Evening beginning early in the Morning

Planted the Vine Cuttings received from Miller in the Cowcumber Quarter in 3 Divisions, viz,

The 1st Division next the Firrs are the red Frontineack

The 2nd Ditto are the Black Hamburgh.

The 3rd Ditto are the Renraw or Red something, but so imperfectly writ as not to be read. ~

Planted a Cutting of the above 3 Sorts in Kitching Garden viz, in the Corner next the St Peter's Grape a red Frontineack; on the other side the St Peter's, a Black Hamburgh; & a Renraw below the 3rd or 4th Pear Tree of the other Wall. ~

May 9th My Gardner, Adam Sixsmith, mow'd the Long Walk, & Green-house Walk, by Nine a Clock in the Morning; but then he rose between 3 & 4. ~

Octobr Gather'd in the Non-Pareils in my Orchard, they seem'd to be hardly ripe for 'twas a very wett backward Autum

The first 3 Haut Boy Strawberry Roots on the left hand Side of the first Quarter in Long Walk were set in holes fill'd with two measures of Hazell Mould & one of Melon Ditto

Budded by Adam in August 1740 some Plum Stocks in the Cowcumber Quarter, with the following sorts of Fruit & mark'd with the following Nos

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Newington Nectarine.~ | 2 Ditto Peach. | 3 Portugal Peach. |
| 4 Late Newington Peach | 5 Catharine Peach. | 6 Montaubon Peach. |
- 7 Budded for the Magdalen Peach, but 'twas not it.

March 7th Planted A Non Pareil Apple Tree against the Wall at the end of the Grotto Arch-Way leading to Grotto Garden.

Mar: 7th Sow'd Hollyhock Seed on both sides the Acteon Beech Walk, as follows. ~

On the Right hand Side, from Pleasure-house to Acteon, first, White; next, Purple; then Cream; Scarlet, & Yellow. On the Left hand Side, from D.o house upward, Scarlet; All sorts mix'd; Purple; White; & Peach. ~

Mark'd the Hollyhocks fin [sic] the Acteon Walk for transplanting, thus,

I Red & White; II Purple & White, III Peach & White,
IIII Purple, IIIII Red, IIIIII Peach. ~

1741. Janry 23rd Set Vine Cuttings of the St Peter's Grape & 4 Ditto of the common White Muscadine in the Back Border by Acteon viz, the first Sort above, & the second belowe the Muscadine Royal sett there last Year.

March 27th 1742. Sow'd Larkspur Seed Sister Ball gave me from London in the two outer-most Borders in Green house Quarter; & Ditto received from Adam, sent him also @ London, in the Acteon Border next the Beeches, between the holes sow'd with Seed of my own saving.

Budded Anno 1742. ~

In the Artichoak Quarter

No I – Non Pareil rectified

II – Stubbard. III – Pear-Apple.

IIII – The Harvey, in the Strawberry Bed.

In the Strawberry Bed in the Asparagrass Quarter

No IIIII Winter Pomeroy. ~

No VII, the 4 last Stocks from this Mark the Green Apple.

Cherrys in the Orchard. ~

The lowermost before the Pear Wall, a May-Duke

Next the Mount, Purple-heart.

The Next to that, White heart.

The Next to that towards the hatch, Red Mazzar or hony Cherry.

[April 1743] Sow'd Hollyhock Seed all of the Year 1740 Peach, Scarlet, Purple, & White, in the Pump Quarter next the Yew hedge. ~

None of the Seeds of 1740 did come up. ~

Octobr 1743 Planted the Old Asparagress Quarter as follows, viz,
3 Green Apples on Paradise Stocks, next the Elm hedge, & between
them 3 Suckers from the Pear Apple.

2 Plum Stocks next the Yew hedge for a Brussels Apricock, a
Montaubon Peach; & in the Middle of the Quarter Chrystal
Goosberrys, & White Currants

☞ 1745 June 24th, Adam, & Seddon, Shear'd All the Greens, & Box
Edgings, in the Long Walk, in one Day.

☞ 1746 May 27th Adam, & Seddon, Mow'd the 2 long Walks, the
Wilderness, & all the other Walks in the lower Garden, in one Morning
before X, Rose at III.

Set the 2 early Hyacinth Roots received from Mr Catcott in the upper
half of the broad Gravel Walk with Sticks mark'd I. ~

Set the strip'd Crown Imperial, 2 Roots from Mr Catcot with Sticks
mark'd II in the broad Gravel Walk June 2:nd 1747

Set Vine Cuttings under the Bastion in Poultry Garden 9:br 1748 –
No I – the common Muscadine 6.

II – the Muscadine Royal – 5.

III – the Early black Sweet Water – 5.

The Muscadine Royals are set next to the Wall; the common
Muscadines in the middle Rowe; and the Sweet Water is the outermost
Rowe in the Border.

March 12th 1749 Sow'd Hollyhock Seed in Old Asparagress Quarter
1st from Yew hedge the Scarlet, 2nd Yellow, 3rd Strip'd, 4th Peach
Colour, & 5th Purple. ~

Set in the lower Gravel-Walk South Border X:br 11th 1751 – 4 Narcissus –
Roots received from Mr Ja:s Reed Junr

Viz No I – Le Grand Bosselman.

II – La Lune. ~

III – Le Soleil d'Or. ~

IIII – Le Citroneil.

The Plane tree in the middle of the Rotunda Square is the Occidental.
That next the Lime tree the Spanish.

Received from London in April 1755, & Planted in the Paddock belowe
the Terrass, as follows.

From Lady Huntingdon's house Westward.

Male spreading Cypress.

Lord Weymouth's Pine.

Balm of Gilead Pine.

Fox-Tail Pine.

Stone Pine

Frankincense Pine.

Portugal Cypress.

+The Last in
this Rowe at
the West End is
a Cedar.

One of each of the foregoing Sorts repeated in the same Rowe – Westward from them. +

Thorns against East Wall of said Paddock from North to South.

2 of each. –

Viz. No 1 Glastonbury Thorn.

II Yellow haw with ~~Pear~~ ^{Shap'd} round Fruit.

III Goosberry leav'd Haw.

IIII The Pyracanthis leav'd Haw.

V Maple leav'd Haw.

Planted in a Rowe ranging from West to East.

VI Doub: Blossom Thorn. IX Large spin'd Carolina Haw.

VII Yellow haw with Pear X Areatheophrasti.

Shap'd fruit.

VIII Neapolitan Medlar. XI Large Lazerole. ~

1757 March. Planted Honysuckles against the Wall at the South End of Grotto Arch Way, viz, the London Sweet 1 on each side the Arch, The White Crown, Scarlet, Late flowering Crown, & Red Crown, are next in course on the Left Side of the Slope.

Octobr 1758

Planted in Poultry Garden, next to the Nectarine in the upper Wall an old Newington Peach; & next the middle Arch-Way, on the Left hand going in, a Noblesse Peach_

Memorandum Book kept by Thomas Goldney III

This is a small notebook in which the first 25 pages have been used. It contains jottings chiefly concerned with business matters in Bristol, Warmley, Coalbrookdale and Flintshire; there are notes relating to purchases, rents and taxes for Goldney property. The pages are not numbered and the entries are seldom dated; page numbers have been added in square brackets. The following is a representative selection chosen to illustrate items mentioned in the narrative in Part I.

[U.B.L. DM 1398 Box E/22]

[p.4]

Post between Bristol & Bridgenorth.

Comes in to Bridgenorth	Mondays_	} 9 at Night
	Wednesdays_	
	Fridays_	

Goes out from Ditto	Sundays. _	} 8 in the Morning
	Wednesdays	
	Fridays_	

The Dale Post comes there from Bridgenorth Sundays, Tuesdays, & Fridays about Noon. ~

South Sea Stock Transferr'd Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays; on which days the Dividends on Annu: Stock are paid. South Sea Annu: Stock transferrd – Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays, on which days the Divid:s on South Sea Stock paid.

[p.5]

Fire Office Policys._		
N:o 4529,30	} My own 2 Houses	
New N.o 7558,59_		
	£500 on each _	20/.
8777 5578 _ Sister Bettys £300 _		6/.
6815 _ A: Jepsons _ £800 _		16/.
6816 _ C: Churchman's £600 _		12/.
6817 _Whatley & Whittock £800 _		16/.
6818 _ Red Lyon AleHouse £400 _	}	12/.
Hazardous Insurance _		
		<hr/>
		£4.. 2.. _
6872 Sister Champion's £500 _		0..10.._
6926_ The House late Mr Smith's	}	
£500 _ _ _ _ _		0..10.._

Agreed with Mr Smith at my House at Clifton April 8th 1749 that I was to pay Mrs Hodges 10/ Per annum for all the Gardens, & 10/ Per annum for the Apple Orchard for my Share of the Tyths for that part of his Estate I Purchas'd of him, in all 20/ Per annum for the whole of said Purchase, & 'twas so settled mutually between us. ~ ~

[p.6]

Agreed with Joshua Power this 31st day of May 1749 to Let him the After Grass of the Octogon Ground for 6 guineas . ~

Fee Farm Rents I pay at Clifton from Lady Day 1749 are as follows.~

Poultry Garden Per annum_____	£3 _ 10.. _
Paddock adjoining	8 _
Grotto Garden	1 .. 10.. _
South Paddock	6 _
Jones's Summer House & Garden	8 _
	<hr/>
Per annum____	£27 _

The whole of which £27 was lately the Property of Robert Smith Esq:r, but he having sold all his Fee Farm Rents at Clifton to Mr John Brickdale, I am to pay him £19 _ 12.. _ per annum of the above £27, & £3 ..16.._ for the Premises Late Barns's

& the remaining £7..8.._ per annum to Widow Harris, being a Fee Farm Rent due to her from Mr Smith ~~out~~ upon the Mansion House, Gardens, & Paddock, I Purchas'd of him; & which he, & his Trustees, Covenanted should be thus Discounted.

[p.7]

At Lady Day 1750.

Amount of Buildings, Utensils & Materials, – appear'd in Ledger to be	£12926 .. 13 .. $\frac{1}{2}$
500 Ton of Copper Ore us'd this Year	4370 .. --
Amount of Calamine	1088 .. -- ..
Pitt Coal for Copper £575..... }	
Ditto for Brass making 129..5 .. }	704 .. 5 ..
Charcoal for Brass making	83 .. 17 .. 6
Gain'd by Coppermaking this Year.	584 .. 2 .. 3
Ditto by Brass making	450 .. 8 .. 6
Ditto by Brass Wire 3770 R: q:t 1027Q..2..2 }	690 .. 13 .. $\frac{1}{2}$
which is about $30\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Per Ring, sold for £6302.10. }	1725 .. 3 .. $9\frac{1}{2}$
Balla: paid for Interest this Year	727 .. --
Amount of nett Profit this Year	£985 .. 5 .. 10.
of which Divided 30/ to a Share, viz	£600 .. -- ..
& wrote off to Reserv'd Fund	£385. .. 5 .. 10.
Calamine us'd in Brass making	£1088 .. 12 .. 6
102 Ton 18Q _ burnt, & 58 ton.. 2Q.. 3q.. _ raw }	
Copper us'd in ditto 1382Q.. 2.. 8 @ 95/	£6567. 4 .. 6
Spelter us'd in Ditto 38Q.. 3.. 15 @ 52/	101 .. 2 ..

[p.8]

The Distance between Gloster and Bristol was Measur'd as follows.
 From the Lamb in Broad-Mead, Bristol, to Newport $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 20 Pole.~
 From Newport to Gloster 16 Miles, 20 Pole.

[p.11]

Gronant Mine in Flint Shire is held in Partnership between –
 T: Goldney 2/8, W:m Champion 2/8, Thom:s Jones 1/8, Matthias
 Bertwisle 1/8, Thom:s Cairns 1/8, & Anthony Steeple 1/8; by Leases of
 the several Lands, to be

~~Peter Morgan Esq:r for 21y.rs dat.d Ap~~

Work'd, viz One from Sir Tho:s Mostyn for 21 Years, Dated Feb:ry 16th 1750.
 One from Rob:t Davies Esq:r for 21 Years of ditto Date. __ One from
 Sir Edward Mostyn for 21 Years, _ dated March 7th 1750. __ And a
 fourth from W:m Jones on the Part of W:m Brown a Minor of 12 Years
 Old, for the term of his Minority 'till 21 Years of Age, if so long live,
 date April 22nd 1751. __ Lead Ore, Caulk, and Calamine 18/ Per Ton
 Royalty, & 1/7 of what Copper Ore shall be rais'd. __

Mmrnd:m _ These 4 Leases being first Executed by Jones, Bertwisle, Cairns, & Steeple, to the Landlords aforesd, were sent hither and Executed in like manner by Self, & W:m Champion*

[p.10]

* Besides the 4 Leases Per Contra, 2 more were granted, viz One dated 9:br 22nd 1750 for 21 years from Jn:o Bawdewin, Wife, & Son. & One from Peter Morgan Esq.r for 21 years from Ap:3: 175[1?]

[p.12]

Mar: 30: 1752 Let the Grass of the Quarry-Ground to Ja: Leigh @ 20/ Per annum . ~

Measur'd by Seddon May 11th 1753 The Foot Way on the West, & East Side, of my Garden from the Octagon Gate to the West End of White Lodge Stable, as follows

Western Foot-Way 13 Chains, 10 Links.

Eastern Ditto -- 11 Chains, 30 Links.

Eastern nearer than Western 1 Chain, -80 Links

viz, 40 Yards nearer to any part even of the West side of the Village, but much nearer to the East side.

[p.13]

1753 June 12: Let the After Grass of the Octagon Ground to Joshua Power at 7 Guineas ~~agreed~~, which he agreed to give upon having the liberty of turning in as many horses as he pleas'd. _

The Fire Engine at Horse Hays has 2 Lifts 2 ft Diam:r, & 32 ft Long, each; and raises with an 8 ft stroke 60 Hhds: Per Minute, or about 20 Thousand Tons in 24 Hours, of Water into the Pool. But it heaves 79200 Ton of Water in the 24 Hours, ~~each Lift~~ the Water in the 2 Lifts being computed to weigh 5 ton 12Q. 2q. 21lb. As Per A: D: s Letters May 1st & 15th 1755.

[p.14]

Relating to a New Lead-Mine Adventure lying above Gronant Tack, on the Random of the Mine in Kelston, in the way to Gronant, in Sir Edw:d Mostyn's Land. _

Mr Jones in his Letter of April 5th 1753 writes thus _ 'Our Mark Anthony tells me to make a tender of one half of that Adventure

between you & Mr Champion, if agreeable to you'. _ Answ:d this April 19th following.

Mr Jones in his Letter of May 18th 1753 offers a Quarter of it between my self & W: Champion, alledging he can't carve out a larger share for us, being forc'd to take some others in.

In mine of May 24th wrote him that Mr Champion, & self, did readily accept this Quarter Part he had allotted us. ____

[p.15]

Horse-Hay Iron Work was begun to be erected from April 20th 1754; and began to Blowe at the first Furnace May 15th 1755. __ The second Furnace there was begun to be built in April 1756; & went into Blast April 18th 1757. _

Blew out full Furnace at the First April 17th 1757, as Per A: Darby's Letter of April 19th_

Tyth paid for my own Garden _ Per annum:	£0..10.._
for the Apple Orchard _ _	0.. 7.._
for Lady Huntingdon's Premises.	1.. _.._
for Octogon Ground & Paddock	<u>. 1..12..6</u>
Per annum _ _	£3.. 9. 6

I finish'd the opposite Side to Lyon's Den in the Grotto, all save the Free-Stone Window Frames, 7:br 3rd 1757; & Mr Warwell began to work upon them the 13th following.

I pay from Lady Day 1758 the additional Tax of 6d Per Window, & 1/ Per House; in all 1/6 Per Window, & 3/ Per House, & is charg'd upon 45 Windows; so that I pay for this Tax £3..10..6 Per annum. _

[p.16]

My Rent of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Tockington Estate I Purchas'd of the Widow Hollister commences from Lady Day 1753. ~

A: Darby Jan:ry 5th 1758 _ The Engine at Ketley will cost £3000: _ The Moiety of Hay Estate purchas'd for £2200; £500 down, & £1700 upon Mortgage for at least 1 Year _

Ditto July 29th 1760 computes 9000 Ton a Year of Pig Iron made in England before H: Hay first Furnace began working; & since then 9000 Ton a Year more. __

He Died March 31st 1763. ~

[p.17]

The Taxes I pay at Clifton is as follows.

Poor Tax Per annum for my own House, & other Premises, valu'd at £85 Per annum & 1/ in the Pound _ _ _ _ _	£4.. 5. _
For Mr Farr's valu'd @ £50 Per annum _	2..10._
For Gilbert's House @ £15 _ _ _ _ _	0 15._
For Skulk's Close @ ditto _ _ _ _ _	<u>0 15__</u>
Per annum @ 1/ in the Pound _	<u>£8.. 5__</u>

Land Tax _ For my own House, & other Premises, @ 4/ in the Pound, _ _ _ _	£3 _ 4 _ _
For Mr Farr's _ _ _ _ _	2 _ _ _ _
For Skulk's Closes _ _ _ _ _	0 _ 18 _ _
For Gilbert's House _ _ _ _ _	<u> </u>
Per Annum @ 4/ in the Pound	<u>£ </u>
The Window Tax as in 1 Leaf back.~	

[p.18]

Charles Hamley's Rent commenc'd from Lady Day 1758 at £8..12.. Per annum I paying the 40/ Per annum Ground Rent, viz 28/ upon the World's End, & 12/ upon Neut's Tenements, & receiving again the said 12/ per annum. So that I pay upon the Balla: £10 Per annum for the World's-End House so call'd, the Landlord paying, or allowing, the Land, & Poor Tax. _

Richard Reynolds & Hannah Darby were married May 20th 1757, as Per AD:s Letter of 21st

[p.20]

T:G:s Share in Horse Haye Work after selling 4/36 to R: Reynolds for £1640 at £410 per 1/36 is _ _ _ _ _	14/36
A: Ds Share in Ditto after selling } 7/36 to Ditto for £2870 is }	11/36
R: Reynolds jun:r his Share in ditto	11/36
As Per my Letter to A: Darby June 8th 1762	

Began to Blowe at Ketley New Furnace Jan:ry 27th 1758 as Per A: Darby's Letter of 28th

Blew out July 16th 1763 as Per R: Reynolds's Letter of the 23:rd _
So that this Blast held 5 Years & $\frac{1}{2}$, wanting 11 days, & was much the longest ever known.

[p.21]

Kellyn Leases. ____

1 Lease from David Pennant Esq:r of Downing
for 21 Years .. dated Sept:r 27th 1753. ____

Ditto from Sir Tho:s Mostyn for 21: Years dated December 5th 1753.
Ditto from Cha:s & Jn:o Partridge for 21 Years dated August 2nd 1753.
Ditto from Tho:s Jones, Cl: for 21 Years, dated December 5th 1753.
For further Particulars see the List tied up with the above Leases in
Pillar Draw X.

My original Interest in the aforegoing was 5/32 but Jan:ry 1758 I paid
for 1/32 more which made my Share in the Mine 6/32

[In margin, vertically: NB:- See Wast Book 178]

[p.22]

Purchas'd as follows of Widow Edwards

Dennis's house Let at £10 Per annum

2 Tenements behind it, 50/ Per annum each.

A Summer house higher up, £6 Per annum with the Garden belonging
thereto.

The Rents mine from Mmass: 1766.

The Ground unbuilt on was bought by her husband of Mr Baskerville
at twice, the first Strip Dec:r 21st 1727;

The second May 9th 1733 next to Mardyke.

The first Strip pays £4..2.. Per annum Ground Rent.

The second ____ £3.. _ Ditto. £7. . .2.. _

Mr Miller pays for a part of the
last Purchase spared to Mrs New 30/
Per annum, & Coleman's house adjoyng
to Dennis's 17/6 Ground Rent _

2_ .7 _ . 6 _

Net Ground Rent paid.

£4..14...6.

Net Rent to receive

16.. 5...6.

£21.. -.. -

Paid £250 for the Purchase ~

[p.23]

Finish'd the subterraneous Passage to the Grotto Anno 1737 __ And
began upon the Grotto the same Year, which was not completed before
the end of the Year 1764, Floor included; in all about 27 Years. ~

The Quarrys for the Grotto Floor were paid for by Abraham Darby in 1758 & H:Hay Co: in 1763 & cost £30..16..10

Paid T:Paty for Grinding, Gageing, & Laying them,	}	
1762 Feb:ry 8: ___		£18_ 7... 6
1764 Mar: 10: __		£29..14. _
1765 Mar: 1st __		£. 9_18. _
But some of the Quarrys remain'd unus'd. ~		£57..19...6
		£88..16.. 4

Humphry Skarrot charg'd for the 4 Inch Quarrys, White 1/9, Clouded 2/ Per Dozen, but 4, & 2 Inch, taken together, White 1/3, Clouded 1/9 Per Dozen

as Per A: Darby's Letter Feb:ry 3rd 1761__

But A: Bradly charg'd less for his, as Per his Letter of Feb:y 6th 1764. See Wa: Book 207.

[p.24]

Began the Great Terras on the South Side of My Garden Anno 1753 & finish'd it Anno 1754, those 2 Years being spent ~~in~~ for making it only in the Rough.

The Tower for my Fire Engine was built in the Summer of 1764.

Finish'd the Rotunda with the Colonade round it Anno 1757. ~

The Canal begun Anno 1758, & finish'd in the following Year.

I paid Mrs Hannah Lathropp Nov:r 19th 1767

A Year's Fee Farm Rents to Mmass: 1767

Viz For Late Smith's House & Premises £7.. 8.._

For World's End & Neut's Tenem:ts _ 2.. _..

For the Late Bishop's Estate as }

Per Contra _ _ _ _ _ } 21...5.._

£30..13..

[p.25]

Particulars of the Late Widow Bishop's Estate I Purchas'd at Clifton is as follows.

Valu'd in the Rental given out by the Seller at £52 Per annum

The House she liv'd in, now void but offer'd to Let at £16 Per annum	}	£16..._..
The House adjoining Rented by Will.m Clapp at _ _ _ _ _		
A Tenem:t & Garden behind it Let to James Phillips at _	}	.9..._..
		3..._..

A Stable & Coach House Let	}	.
to ___ Pedler for _ _ _ _ _	}	.5....
The Steep Ground behind the	}	
aforesaid Premises Rented by	}	12....
John Lock for _ _ _ _ _		
Per annum _ _ _		£45....
There is a Fee Farm Rent charg:d	}	
on the above Estate, viz £20		
Per annum payab: to the Rever:d Mr Fry		
& 25/ Per annum to Mrs Han:h Lathropp		21...5...
£300 the Mony		Nett Rent Per annum
paid for the Purchase.		£23...15....

N.B. There was another House includ:d in this Purchase, valu'd @ £6 Per annum which I gave my Old Gardener for his Life, he putting it in Repair.

Shipping

Selected notes from Thomas Goldney's Day Book. These refer to the three ships in which he had shares and to some of the cargoes of iron goods from Coalbrookdale that were carried in other vessels. There are many abbreviations, some of which have been expanded for clarity. Weights are as they were written: Q=hundredweight; q. or q:t=quantity or weight. [Wilts. C.R.O. 473/295]

1752

f.127 Feb:ry 24 Rec:d from Willy per Ditto Trowe [i.e. Rich:d Beard's] another parcell of Pigg Iron sent for 10 Ton but weigh'd, and

80 sold, as follows, viz To Edw:d Constable & Co:
q:t gross 202Q_1_24 say nett 200Q shipp'd upon the
Bettsy, Geo: Watson Mast:r for Dublin @ 7/6 per Q £75 _ _
hallage 7/6. Commiss:n 30/. 1_17_6

f.128 Mar: 25: Rec:d from Willy per Owner Beard's Trowe 10 Ton of Pigg Iron, & shipp'd it upon the Duke of Dorset

80 Capt:n Nicholas Gegan for Edw:d Constable & Co:
of Dublin @ £7..10 per Ton £75...
Hallage 7/6 Commiss:n 30/ 1..17..6

N.B. It held over 1Q _ _ _ 4 but they having 24:lb short shipp'd them per Contra on the Bettsy only one Pigg was taken out of this Parcell for being thrown into next Parcell that comes down.

f.129

April 28 15 ton Willy pig

July 15:th Shipp'd E: Constable & Co: on the Duke of
Dorset, 10 Ton Nett

£75

f.136 X:br 9 Rec:d from Willy per Beard's Trowe a Parcell
of Pigg Iron, sent for 30 Ton, weigh'd, & sold, as follows.9: Edw:d Constable & Co: 10 Ton nett, shipp'd upon
the Duke of Dorset for Dublin @ £7..10 per Ton

£75

86 Hallage 7/6 Commiss:n 30/

1..17..6

Jn:o Pounden & James Biby 10 Ton Nett shipp'd
upon the Prince George for Dublin @ £7..10 per Ton }

£75

Hallage 7/6 Commiss:n 30/

1..17..6

Ja:s Hillhouse & Co: 197Q..2..19 br: 2Q:2:17, net
say 195Q...26

£73..2..6.

Fell short 5Q

f.136 Sundry Acco:ts are D:rs to Will:m Champion, viz -
The Duke of Dorset Brigantine for £129 _ 11 _ 9½Outset, and Cost, of my 1/8 of her, he paid at several times to
Edw:d Wilcocks, viz_ 1751 Aug:st 21 :st: £18..15.. }

9:br 21:st £37..10..7½. 1752, 7:br 26: £73..6..2

£110..16..9½ }

£129..11..9½

84 The Bettsy Brigantine for £102..16.. he paid

Edw:d Gwatkin for my 1/8 of her _ _ £102..16..

The William Brigantine for Ditto _ _ £104..12..9

£207.. 8..9

Which £207..8..9 W: Champion paid in the following
Sums

1751 May 31:st £100. X:br £100..9..6½.

1752. 7:br 26: £6..19..2½.

1753

f.137 William Champion D:r to sundry Acco:ts viz. _

1753 Feb:y 1: To the Bettsy Brigantine for my 1/8 of the
nett Proceeds he rec:d of Edw:d Gwatkin of her first
Voyage to Cornwel & back again _ _ £5..18.. 9½

To D:o for Ditto of her 2:nd Voyage _ _ 7..17.. 8½

85 To D:o for Ditto of her 3:rd Voyage 8.. 4..11.

To Ditto for D:o of her 4:th Voyage _ _ 7.. 7..10

£29.. 9..3

For the William for Ditto of her first Voyage

9..19..2

To the Duke of Dorset Brigantine for

£8..13..8 he rec:d of Edw:d Wilcocks for my 1/8

Nett Proceeds of her 1:st Voyage to Dublin _ _

£8..13.. 8

£48.....2...1

f.143 Rec:d from Willy per a Gloster Trowe a pcell
[90] of Pigg Iron q:t 20 Ton, Shipp'd to Patrick Pounden
of Dublin as follows. ____

Aug:st 18: Upon the Duke of Dorset, Nicholas Gegan 10 ton	£75
Upon the Prince William, Jn:o Willye 5 ton	37..10..
Upon the Tryton, Giles Washer 5 ton	37..10..
Hallage 15/. Commiss:n £3 £3..15	<u>£150</u>

[margin}: relanded & shipp'd on the Handy]

1754

f.147 Jan:ry 16 Rec:d from Willy per same Trowe [i.e.
Beard's] a parcell of Pigg Iron sent for 9 Ton, sold
as follows. ____

18: Edw:d Constab: & Co: upon the Duke of Dorset	
<u>90</u> 4 Ton ____	[£]30..__

f.148 Jan:ry 26: Rec:d from Willy per Adam Yates's Trowe
a parcell of Pigg Iron sent for 17 Ton, weigh'd , &
sold, as follows. -

28: Ditto [ie Edward Constable] for 6 Ton nett shipp'd them upon the Duke of Dorset, to make up on the 4 Ton	} £45.....
<u>90</u> shipp'd as per Contra on D:o Ship, 10 Ton, @ 7/6 _	
Hallage of the 10 ton 7/6. Commiss:n 30/- £1..17..6	

f.149 William Champion is D:r to Thom:s Jones, Cl:,
for £473..4.. he is to receive of Warmly Compa:
for 128 Tons of Calamine shipp'd for their acco:tt
by said Jones upon the Duke of Dorset, & which

[91] he pass'd to acco:tt with me, as per his Lett:r X:br 24:th 1753	£473.. 4..
---	------------

[Muster roll no. 164 4 Mar 24–Apr 54 Duke of Dorset from Dub[lin]
Thos Brown of Dublin Richd Urell of Dublin desarted Aprill 10th
Willm Wilburn [?] Pill 21–24 April +1 boy]

[Moorage charge 27 April from Dublin	2/3 ¹ [i.e. for 55 tons]
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

[FFBJ by 27 April 1754 arr.fr. Dublin]

f.151 May 13:th Rec:d from Willy per Ditto [i.e. Beard's]
Trowe a parcell of Pigg Iron sent for 20 Ton; weigh'd,
& sold, as follows.

Patrick Pounden 10 Ton nett, shipp'd upon the Duke of Dorset, Capt:n Gegan Master, for Dublin, @ £7..10..	£75.. __..
<u>92</u> Hallage 7/6. Commiss:n 30/. _ _ _ _ _	£ 1..17..6.

f.152 Rec:d from Willy a parcell of Pigg Iron sent for
20 Ton per Ditto [i.e. Beard's] Trowe; sold, & weigh'd,
as follows. __

July 27: Pounden & Onge 294Q nett, shipp'd on the Bettsy
for Dublin

£110..5..

92 Commiss:n 44/0. Hallage 7/6 11/3 _ _ _ _ _

£2..15..3

[Moorage charge. 30 Sep 1754 Duke of Dorset from Dublin 2/3½]

1755

f.163 William Champion D:r to Sundry Acco:ts, viz,

To Ship William for my 1/8 paid him of the Profits

96 divided of her 11th Voyage _ _ _ _ _ £7..10..2

To D:o for D:o of her 12th Voyage _ _ _ _ 2..10.._

To Ditto __ of her 13th Voyage _ _ _ 5..10..6 £15..10.. 8

To Ship Bettsy for D:o of her 13th Voyage_ 5.. 9..9½

To Ditto for Ditto of her _ _ 14 Voyage _ 5..15..3

To Ditto for Ditto of her _ 15: _ _ _ _ _ 5..12..9½ £16..17..10

[Moorage charge 1756 13 Jan Duke of Dorset from Dublin 2/3½]

1756

f.167 Rec:d from Willy per Beard's Trowe a 20 Ton parcell
of Pigg Iron sold as follows. __

April 20: Pounden & Onge 5 Ton upon the Bettsy, Geo Watson }

100 Master for Ditto [i.e. Dublin] @ £7..10 per Ton } 37..10..

1757

f.173 ditto July 1757 for Patrick Pounden 5 Ton on Betsy,
Geo. Watson Master

1758

f.178 March 2: Rec:d from Ketley by Jackson's Trowe, &
shipp'd for Edward Constable, upon the Bettsy, Geo:
Watson, Ma:r

115 a Pcell of Pig Iron q.t 209Q..3..- br:2Q..3..8

nt: 206..3..20, say 205Q

£76..17..6

137 & 113 Hallage 7/6 Commiss:n 30/9

f.182 Octob:r 24 Rec:d from the Horse Hays per Beard's
Trowe 10 Ton of Pig Iron, Long weight, shipp'd to
Pounden & Onge of Dublin upon the Bettsy,

104 Geo: Watson Master, & weigh'd short w:tt as follows. £80..16..3

Gross 218Q..2..19 Br: 2Q..3..20 nett 215Q..2.._ @ 7/6

Hallage 7/6 Commiss:n 30/. (held over 0Q..1..15) 1..17..6

1762

f.198 William Champion D:r to sundry Acco:ts

1761

Apr:1 20: To Ship Bettsy for my 1/8 of her 28:, 29;

& 30th Voyage £1..15..3

Dec:r 1: To D:o for D:o of her 31:, 32:, & 33th D:o _ } £4.. 9..3.
2..14.._

April.20: To Ship William for D:o of her 27:, 28:, & 29th

Ditto 3..17..2 3..17..2

1763

f.209 115 Wm Champion D:r to Sundry Acco:ts. _

June [1762] To Ship Bettsy for nett Proceeds of 34th Voy:

£2..10..9

March 1763 To D:o for D:o of 35th & 36th Voyage

6..10..9

June 1763 To D:o for D:o of 37th Voyage _ _ 4.. 2..8

Octob:r _ To D:o for D:o of 38th when she went to Lond:n

13..6

£26.10.. 2

March 1763.

To Ship Will:m for D:o of 30:th,31st,32nd,33rd,34th,

Voyage _2..9..11 2.. 9..11

1764

f.215 June 7:th Rec:d from Horse Hayes per Smith & Armstrong, & shipp'd upon the Betsey, Capt Stephen

122 Sayes, to Stewart Hadskis, of Belfast, 20Q..1..2 nett of Pig Iron at £6..10.. per Ton, is £6..11..9

(See Weigh Bill) Hallage 9:d, Commiss:n 2/. 3..3

1765

f.231 Will:m Champion D:r to Sundry Acco:ts. as per Acco:tt afores:d.

1764 Aug:st 4: To Ship William, rec:d for my part of the nett Proceeds of 35,36,37,38,

Sept:r -8: & 39th Voyage _ _ £16..15..4 £16..15..4

7br 8: & 1765 Feb:19 To Ship Bettsy for Ditto of her 39th,41,42,Voy. }

£5..17..6. but deduct 11/7 lost by her 40th Voyage } 5..5..11

1765 June 10. To Ditto for my 1/8 of what

she sold for in Lond:n 64..17..9 70..3..8

1767

f.253 Will:m Champion Dr: to Sundry Acco:ts. —

f.1766 Jan:ry To Ship Bettsy rec:d by him of Capt:n Bennett for my 1/8 of an after Balla: due upon the Last Voyage..	}	—9..5
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Goldney, Smith & Company 1752–1768

A selection of entries relating to the bank, Goldney, Smith & Co., in the Day Book of Thomas Goldney III. Figures underlined or in brackets in the margin are cross references to entries in other ledgers which have not survived. Some abbreviations have been expanded.

[Wilts. C.R.O. 473/295]

1752

f.132 Goldney, Smith, & Compa: Dr: to Tyndal, Loyd, & Compa:, for my Dra:ts to Jno. Vaughan upon demand in full of my Acco:tt with said Tyndal, Loyd, & Co: viz —	Enter'd beneath ~~~~~
Augst 20th For £954_ 5_.	

August Henton Brown & Son Dr to Accott of South

Sea Annuity Stock for £2000 Capital sold

by Wm Tibey @ 107_ & ~~paid in to~~ the nett amount

paid in to them, as per said Tibey's Letter of

(85) Aug 26th 1752, viz, £1000 @ 7 5/8 [sic]	£1076_ 5..
--	------------

£1000 @ 107 3/8	£1073_ 15..
-----------------	-------------

 £2150.....

Brokerage 50/ Power of Attorney 3/. }	
---------------------------------------	--

Postage 4d	2 13 4	£2147 6 8
------------	--------	-----------

Goldney, Smith, & Compa:, Dr: to sundry Acco:ts

Aug:st 20: To Tyndal, Loyd, & Co: for my Draft

on them for

£954 5

(85) 7br – 2: To Henton Brown, & Son, for Ditto on them,

@ 10 days date

£511 17 3

f.136 8br 26: William Champion Dr: to Goldney, Smith & Co

84 for my Draft to him upon them for £500, & for which

he gave me his Note

£500

1753

f.139 May _5 Willy Co: Dr: to Goldney Smith & Co: for

88 Jno: Vaughan's 2 Notes given me this Day £50; & £51,

payab: on Demand in London or

Bristol, & remitted R: Ford May 6th _____

£101.._ .._

f.140 May 14: Goldney, Smith & Co.; D:r to sundry Acco:ts
for my Warrant to Henton Brown to receive $\frac{1}{2}$ a year's
Dividend on £6000 Old South Sea Annuity Stock due
at Lady Day last

To Mehetab: Woods for her Dividend on £1500 _
£26.. 5.._

To Elizab: Goldney for Ditto on £2200 _ 38..10.._

To Ann Goldney for Ditto on £2200 _ 38..10.._

To acco:tt of P: & L: for my Dividend on £100 _ 1..15 £105-_ .._

f.144

Septemb:r 29: Elizab: & Ann Goldney D:r to Goldney, Smith & Co.
for my 3 Drafts on them to William Champion
for £150, £150, & £100, in all £400, which with £100

88 paid him in Cash 7:br 25th is £500 paid Warmly
Compa: for my said two Sisters Acco:tt @ 4 per Cent
Interest from this day, viz £250 for acco:tt of each, &
they have said Champion's Notes of hand for the same £400.._.._

Octob:r 9th Isaac Elton Esq:r D:r to Goldney, Smith & Co. }
for my Draft on them to him for £80, in full } £80
88 for 1 Year's Interest of £2000 due 8:br 1:st 1753 }

88 Goldney, Smith & Co. D:r to Acco:tt of P: & L: for (£6..2..4 per Cent)
a Year's Dividend upon our Banking Business ending at
Mmass: 1753, which was for my 1/6 was _ _ +£122 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
[margin: +Deduct 45/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ as per my Bank-Book with the Co.]

1754

f.150 April 1st Isaac Elton Esq:r D:r to Goldney, Smith & Co:
for my Drafts on them to him this day for £40,
& £1000, & for a Lond:n Bill ~~for~~ rec:d of them
94 for £1000 on Will:m Adair Esq:r, & paid him, being
in all £2040, in full of my £2000 Bond to him
& Interest thereon to this Day £2040

1756

f.166 March 19th Goldney, Smith & Co. D:r to Acco:tt of
So: Sea Annu: Stock, for £2000 Old Annuitys, 2nd
Subscription, sold by Will:m Tibey, & by my Order
the amo:t paid in by him to Henton Brown & Son for
acco:tt of said Goldney, Smith & Co.;

96 viz, £2000 90 3/8 ____ £1807..10..1
 Deduct Postage 1/. Power Att:y 3/.
 Brokerage 50/..... 2...14.. £1804..16..
 Whereon see W: Tibey's Letter of Mar: 18th,
 H: Brown & Son's Rece:tt of ye: 19th, their Letter
 of 20th, & mine to them of 23rd
 N.B. I am to be accountable to my Sisters Elizab: and
 Ann Goldney for the aforesaid £1804..16.., it being
96 part of their Stock standing in my Name in the
 Company's Books, & sold by their consent for my
 taking it at 4 per Cent Interest
Posted from this next Lady Day. + And £900 Stock sold before,
 as in fol: 149, is on same Conditions from ditto time
 +See fol:149 & 151

f.167 Apr:l 13 Sundry Acco:ttts are D:rs to Goldney,
 Smith & Co: viz
 Abraham Darby for 42 of Jn:o Vaughan's London
 or Bristol Notes for £1000 to my self @ 10 days
 sight, sent me by said Vaughan to the Dale, & paid
99 to Abr:m Darby this day at Interest for
 his own Acco:tt, as per his Rece:tt, viz 20 for £20,
 12 for £25, & 10 for £30 each. £1000

f.169 Decemb:r 23: Gave Jn:o Vaughan my Warrant to
 Henton Brown & Son to receive the $\frac{1}{2}$ Year's
 Dividend upon £3000 Old So: Sea Annu: Stock
99 due at Mmass: 1756 _ _ £45 _...

1759

f.183 Mar: 24: Acco:tt of Sales, & Purchases D:r to
 Goldney, Smith & Co.
 for my Draft on them to Abel Dean for 200 Guin:s
105 being the Sum agreed with him for the Summer
 House & Garden & bit of Ground about it, all
 adjoining to the West Side of Capt:n Thrall's
 Garden in what was formerly call'd Clifton Wood £210

1761

f.193 April 9th Bristol Lead Company D:r to Goldney,
 Smith & Co. for their 9 Drafts on Henton Brown
 & Son to myself

110 @ 30 days date, ~~for~~ viz, 6 for £100 each, & 3 for £200 each, in all £1200 paid Will:m Champion, being a Loan to said Lead Co: @ 5 per Cent Interest to pay for Ore £1200 ...

f.195 1761 July 30th Sundry Acco:ts are D:rs to Goldney, Smith & Co., for my Dra:ts on them to Matthew Gilbert, viz for £60 @ 30 days date. Aug:st 14th for £140 @ 14 days in all for £200 Elizab: & Ann Goldney for £100 each of this £200
110 paid Matt:w Gilbert as aforesaid for their acco:tt @ 4 per Cent Interest upon a Mortgage to them of his Dock, houses &c:

1762

f.200 Henton Brown & Son D:r to sundry Acco:ts, as per their Letter of Feb:y 18: 1762 To Acco:tt of Trust Mony for Jos: Champion's 3
114 first Children $\frac{1}{2}$ a Year's Dividend they rec:d upon £2800 New Annuity So: Sea Stock due at Xmass: 1761 as per their Letter aforesaid £42. _

1763

f.201 Sundry Acco:ts are D:rs to Henton Brown & Son for my Drafts on them from the Dale as follows. _
 April 27. Capel & Osgood Hanbury for my Draft to them as per my Letter this day from the Dale to T: Collinson £20... £20 ...
 [C_ Dale Co:] for my Drafts to Rich:d Reynolds Jun:r for £500 which I Left with him for answering Demands on the Co: £500
 Ditto for Another to Ditto & Left with him for £500 to answer Demands upon Lawley & Dawley Collierys £500

All as per my Letters of Advice from the Dale of June 19th & 22:nd

1764

f.214 April 10: Abrah:m Darby's Execut:rs D:r to Goldney, Smith & Co. for £1000 Abra:m Darby took up of the Latter at 5 per Cent Interest, & now paid off by me in
121 acco:tt with said Goldney, Smith & Co. £1000...
 And allow:d them in acco:tt at same time 76..12..10 for 18 months & 12 days Interest to this day

And for Balla: of Acco:tt due Sept:r 29th 1762

0..13...6 £1077..6..4

f.222 Dec:r 29th Sundry Acco:ttts are D:rs to Goldney, Smith, Champion, & Co: for my Draft on them this day to my Sister Ann Goldney for £1500, @ 20 days date; and upon said Draft being deliver'd Will:m Champion for the use of Warmley Co:; they gave their Bond for the same @ 4½ per Cent per annum from the 31:st of Decemb:r 1764.	
Ann Goldney for £1000 of sd. £1500 Bond, paid for } her acco:tt & use, & the Inter:st thereof to be hers }	£1000
Gabr:l Goldney for £400 of ditto Bond assign'd him, for discharge of his Sister Eliz: Goldney's £400 Legacy to him, the Interest whereof to be his }	£400
The Trustees of Grandfather Speeds Charity } for the remaining £100 of said £1500 paid in for } their use & receiving Interest for the same }	100
	<hr/> £1500

1765

f.226 Henton Brown & Son D:r to Sundry Acco:ttts	
To Sarah Champion for a Year's Dividend upon } her £1050 New S: S: Annu: Stock to Xmass: 1764 }	31..10..
To Rich:d Champion jun:r for Ditto on £875 Ditto	26.. 5..
<u>123</u> To Hester Champion for Ditto on £875 Ditto	26.. 5..
To P: & L: for Ditto on my own £200 Ditto to said Xmass:64	6... <hr/> £90
To Estate of Sister Champion for a Year's Dividend on £2000 Old S: S: Annu: Stock to L: Day 1765 }	60 <hr/> £150

1766

f.242 [Oct] 21:st Edw:d Spencer my Coachman D:r to Goldney, Smith & Co:	
for my Note of hand for £172..18..6	
given to Mary Howell in discharge of his Bond	
<u>129</u> to her, Interest thereon, & for her Charge in seizing his Household Goods he had made over to her	
for her Security; which Note I directed to be paid at our Bank in Bristol	£172..18..6

Goldney, Smith & Co. opened September 1752, probably with £12,000 capital.

Dividends on Thomas Goldney's 1/6 share, extracted from his Day Book:

		£	s	d
1753	Michaelmas	122	6	11½
1754	Lady Day	93	18	4½
	M'mas	103	18	3½
1755	Lady Day	116	9	1
	M'mas	98	4	4½
1756	Lady Day	128	14	10
	M'mas	104	18	11½
1757	Lady Day	138	4	5
	M'mas	154	12	2
1758	Lady Day	184	1	2
	M'mas	no entry		
1759	Lady Day	no entry		
	M'mas	204	17	5
1760	Lady Day	176	16	9
	M'mas	168	13	3
1761	Lady Day	167	5	1
	M'mas	189	12	3
1762	Lady Day	167	5	1
	M'mas	gained £216 1 0 deduct 100		
		116	1	0
1763	Lady Day	209	0	5
	M'mas	209	2	4
1764	Lady Day	192	2	11
	M'mas	£100 wrote off		
		no entry		
1765	Lady Day	no entry		
	M'mas	202	16	8
1766	Lady Day	259	13	6
	August	wrote off bad bills £175		
	M'mas	284	7	9
1767	Lady Day	264	11	3
	M'mas	263	0	5
1768	Lady Day	269	19	6
	M'mas	no entry		
	28 December	Personal estate of Thomas Goldney		
		Balance of account		
		£7,814	5	6

Will of Thomas Goldney III

Summary extracts from the will made 20 December 1768
[P.R.O. BOGG 945 Glos. Jan 1769 fol. 13]

to my sister Hannah Ball widow
all my Messuages Houses Lands Gardens Orchards & other hereditaments Scituate & being in the parish of Clifton aforesaid which by my own purchases I am seized or possess to Hannah for life then to Gabriel and to heirs of his body lawfully begotten or for want of such to Sister Ann Goldney & after her decease 'to my own right heirs for ever' household goods pictures furniture plate linnen & all other moveables in or about my dwelling house outhouses & gardens at Clifton shall be deemed heirlooms & be enjoyed by the person & persons . . . entitled to said premises . . . or by will of my Father

to managers or heads of the Men's Meeting of the people called Quakers in the City of Bristol £200 to be appropriated by them to the use of the poor of that Society

I give to the Treasurer of the Bristol Infirmary for the time being to the use of the said Infirmary £200

to my servants Adam Sixsmith Richard Bird Katherine King or such as shall be living in my Service at my decease £50 each
legacies to be paid within 12 months of decease

to kinswoman Anna Goldney of Bristol £500

to her sister Martha apprentice to Mrs Haye of Bath £50 provided she serves out her apprenticeship & attains the age of 21

to Miss Hannah Ford at this time residing with me £500

and to her sisters Mary & Susannah £200 each

to my coachman Edward Spencer £50 & all such moneys as he shall owe me at my decease

to Sarah Chappel & Adam Sixsmith Junr £40 each within 12 months if they shall be living in my Service at my decease

to Elizabeth Wall & Hannah Wall of Bristol spinsters & to the survivor of them one annuity ten pounds & ten shillings, payable quarterly from the day of my decease

to the minister of the parish of Clifton 10 gns

to clerk of said parish 5 gns

to poor of said parish 10 gns as executrix think fit

Hannah Ball as executrix

my will contained in two sheets of paper affixed together at the top and then sealed with the same seal as is set hereto to the first sheet
set my hand & to this last my hand & seal the 20th December 1768

Thomas Goldney

Sam. Worrall Not. pub. Rogr Osmond[?] Thos Morgan
will proved 28 Jan 1769 declaration / affirmation by
Hannah Ball widow

*A balance sheet of the personal estate of Thomas Goldney III,
28 December 1768*
[U.B.L. DM 1398 Box C]

The Personal Estate of late Tho.s Goldney Esq:r the 28 December 1768 the Day of
his Decease

To Ann Goldney Note	£3300	By 40 Shares in Warmley Works	£2502. 2.
& Ball. of Act Current	<u>495.3.7</u>	New Warmley Company	7802...11
	£3795.3.7	as Treasurer Ballance of	
To Richard Reynolds		his Acct due to him	<u>1179.16.11</u>
Ball. of Act	549.6.11_		£11483.19.10
To Coalb. Dale Compy		By Goldney, Smith & Compa	
ditto	6374.9.9	Bankers Ball. of their Acct	7814. 5. 6
To the Children of Wm		By Warmley Company, in their	
Green & Hall.d Ball left		hands of Dams Daniels money left	
them by Dam.s Daniel in		to the Children of Green & Ball per	
the hands of the Warmley		Contra	1800
Compy	1800		
To Excers of Mary Beesley		By Ship William his 1/8 Intt	100
the remaind of £1300 on			
Bond	£1000		
& to Corn.s Serjant	<u>200</u>		
	1200	By Whitford Lead Mine Ball. Act	570.13.8 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Richard Farr Esq.r so		By Bristol Lead Mine Compy	2538.15.10
much due to him out of			
the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs Rent Credited			
per Contra (To fo. 7)	224....10	By Shally Coghlan Mine	145.- .10
		By Willm Champion. Ball. Act	25. .
		By Trelogan Lead Mine	35. 5.6
		By Lead Smelting Comp.y	<u>36.12.-</u>
			24549.13.2 $\frac{3}{4}$
		By Ex.rs of Abm Darby	6000
		By Valentine Morris on Bond	1000
		By Tho.s Popkin [?] Esq.r d.o	256
		By Gabriel Goldney Ball. Acc.	308.19.6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By Warmley Comp.y for a short	
		Deb.t of £1179.16.11 [see above]	£1329.16.11
		per the Ballance of his Cash Acd.	
		as Treasurer. as appears by his	
		separate account Book	150
		By 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs Rent due from R Farr	346.18.9
		By Edw.d Wall Stokes. on Bond	120

Endorsed on reverse: The Personal Estate of
Thomas Goldney
on the day of his decease
28th Dec:r 1768.

An inventory of household goods in the Clifton house 1768

Selections from 'An Inventory . . . of the Household Goods pictures Furniture plate linen and other moveables of Thomas Goldney late of Clifton . . . Esquire deceased which were at the time of his death in or about his dwelling house Outhouses & Gardens at Clifton'.

[U.B.L. DM 1398 Box A]

In the Hall

- 1 Darbyshire Marble table with a Cast Iron frame
- 1 Italian inlaid Composition table in imitation of several sorts of Marble and stones on a Mahogany frame fronted with a Gilt head
- 6 low backed virginia walnut armed Chairs
- 1 oval pillar dutch tea table History painted
- 1, 4 feet Spying Glass
- 1 Mahogany measuring Wheel or perambulator
- 4 Dutch stone flower pans and pots of the same
- 1 fine Brain stone on a Mahogany stand
- 2 Images plaster of paris bronzed viz
King George 3rd and King of Prussia on Mahogany Brackett
- 1 Large map of Bristol canvas back'd
- 1 Large painting of a Lyon in a square Gilt frame over the north door
- 2 small paintings on each side of the Lyon on carved Gilt frames.
- 6 oblong history prints of Alexanders Battles
- 1 Bunch of Grapes painting in a square Black frame by Stranners
[Stranover?]
- 9 Bird pieces coloured in small Black frames
- 2 prints without frames each side of the south door
- 1 print of Queen Charlotte in a square Black Frame
- 1 Glass Candle Lamp and ball weight Gilt.

In the Mahogany Parlour

- 10 Half Crimson silk armed Chairs
- 2 White Marble Tables and carved Gilt ~~Table~~ frames
- 1 Large axminster floor Carpet.
- 1 steel fire Grate fender tongs poker and shovel
- 2 pair [sic] Glasses in carved Gilt frames.
- 3 Crimson draw up window Curtains _
- 2 ox [??] a pair of Gilt (or candle) Branches by the Chimney
- 1 large landskip in a Gilt frame enclosed in a curious carved Border round it.
- Hotwell marble Chimney peice
- 2 fine fruit peices done by T Stromover in Square Black frames inward Border Gilt 1751
- 2 Family peices on Square Black frames namely Mr Thomas Goldney and his Father

- 1 painting on Wood shaped of a Dutch boy holding a dog in his arms
- 1 Silver tea table on a carved Mahogany stand with a fine Sett of Worster China for Coffee and Tea ___
- 1 Dozen of Silver Tea Spoons tongs in a Shagreen case
- 3 Silver Cannisters fluted in a Shagreen Case or chest
- 6 silver tea spoons Gilt in a small shagreen case not marked.

In the Study

- 1 Long Mahogany case for holding papers
- 1 Large Box for viewing pictures perspectively with a concave Glass a deal painted Stand and small box of pictures thereto belonging
- 1 pair of 9 Inch Globes _
- 1 round mahogany pillar table_
- 1 small table writing Desk and mahogany four Legged underneath to support it —
- A Mahogany chest of Drawers with writing desk within beneath it 3 Drawers.
- 1 Virginia Walnut square pillar Table
- 1 Arm Chair Virginia Walnutt Hair bottom and moveable back lined with Green bayze.
- 4 Leather bottom'd Chairs
- 1 Small Virginia Walnutt arm Chair wooden Bottom.
- 1 Sett of Mahogany holes for holding papers
- 1 square box with prints therein and Magnifying Glasses to view thro' containing 56 small prints
- 2 large ~~prints~~ Bokks of fine prints not full
- 1 sett of tongs poker and shovell also a high tin fender
- 1 Brass figure of a Lyon cast over the Chimney
- 2 Group of fine plaister of paris figures bronzed on Mahogany Bracketts over the Chimney
- 2 Small female Busts on very curious plaister of paris Bracketts
- 2 Landskip paintings in board square black frames
- 2 Smaller ditto
- 6 Large french History prints without frames
- 1 Smaller ditto
- A print of Lady Wallgrove.
- 1 framed table Book stand
- 1 four legg'd leather bottom stool
- 1 Ox Eye or Camera Obscura to fix to Window Shutters for viewing objects

1st Room next the Study

- 1 Mahogany Bedstead fluted pillars yellow Morene furniture Bolster and Blanketts White Linen quilt
- 2 yellow sattin Window lined with Stuff
- 2 ditto shorter over the Mahogany Chest

- 1 Large mahogany Linen Chest with 2 Drawers under it
- 1 Swinging Glass
- 4 Chairs red Harrateen Bottoms
- 1 sett of tongs poker and shovel and a pair Bellows
- 1 Iron fire Grate.
- 1 High mahogany pillar containing the title Deeds and other writings belonging to the Family
- 2 prints views of prospects in Ireland
- 6 small Glazed prints
- print varnished a perspective view of the famous Rotunda at Rome

In the Octagon

- 8 Green coloured Windsor chairs
- 1 Mahogany Box table
- 1 Circular painted canvass floor Cloth
- 1 Brass fronted fire stone Grate.
- 1 Chimney Board ornamented with shell work
- 1 Bust of Tulley cecero. 1 stone supporter over the Chimney Bronzed
- 12 views of Venis in Gilt frames
- 1 Curious print of Darius's tent over the Chimney
- 2 painted sea peices in Black frames glazed
- 6 Green Draw up Window Curtains
- 1 Hand Bell
- 16 Curious prints without frames of the Spanish Armada brought into the House usually during the Winter season for better preservation.

In the Rotunda.

- 2 Circular dutch oak steps
- 1 Circular Virginia Walnuttree seat raised up
- 4 Virginia Walnuttree chairs

In the Garden

- 1 Cast Iron roller for the terras about 3 ft. diameter
- 1 do _____ do _____ do _____ 2½ ft. _ do _
- 1 Large Leaden figure of a Gladiator
- 1 do do Hercules
- 1 Bath stone Lyon lying down
- 1 Bersheba leaden figure in the pond by the fire Engine
- 2 Leaden figures Man & Woman upon the mount at the head of the canal
- 1 Leaden fountain bason & pipe in do.
- 1 Leaden Mercury } hither end of the Canal
- 1 do Faune }
- 1 Roman Soldier in the Holly Walk
- 1 Ceres & 1 Bacchus at the entrance of the Iron Gates into the Garden
- 2 Boys spouting Waters in the ponds before the Iron Gates.

- 2 Large Stone figures one each the under [sic] trees of a Bacchus and Hercules
- 1 Large stone pemona by the octagon
- 2 large paintings on canvass one a perspective of a Walk &c the other a view of the sea and a Bridge —

The Silver plate

- 1 Large Soup bason about 10 inches
- 1 Waiter _____d.o _____ 12 in } M.V
- 1 ___ d.o ___ with scollopp'd border 12 in } to
- 1 ___ d.o ___ or 1 pair of small } T.G
- 1 small cream boat
- 1 doz: of Table spoons marked with the Speed [added later]
- Crest a Martin

G

- 8 single ditto lighter T M marked
- 1 Large soup spoon marked ditto
- 1 Large sauce spoon no mark
- 1 Marrow Spoon no mark
- 2 Large Sauce boats no mark
- 2 _____d.o _____ d.o M.V to TG

G

- 1 pepper box T + M
- 2 shell sauce Spoons } no mark
- 1 sugar Spoon } no mark
- 1 frame of 3 Castors and two Crewetts with silver tops
- 1 punch strainer no mark
- 1 Large Quart saucepan no mark
- 1 very small ___d.o ___ marked {AM}
- {AV}

- 1 Wine tastor marked Thomas Speed Bristol 1688
- 1 pair of Candlesticks no mark
- 1 pair _____d.o _____ {MV}
- {TG}

G

- 1 Quart tankard mark T M and MG
- 1 shagreen Case 1½ Doz: Knives and forks marked Crest a Martin
- 1 ___d.o _____ 1 Dozen ___d.o _____ no mark
- 1 ___d.o _____ 1 Dozen Desert Knives & forks and
- 1 Dozen Spoons no mark _
- 1 ___d.o _____ 1 Dozen desert Knives and forks & 1 Dozen spoons no mark
- 1 silver Bell. doubted whether silver or not.

China

- 1 pair of Fine Blue and White dishes

- 1 Large Blue and White Dish
- 7 of Blue and white deep dishes
- 7 large coloured dishes.
- 7 pair of fine old enamell'd dishes
- 1 fine 3 quart punch Bowel
- 1 Small blue and White Punch Bowl
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Scollopp'd tea dishes and saucers
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Blue and White Chocolate cups
- $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen fine old color'd china cups and saucers and spoon boat, etc

Register Book

Thomas Goldney III kept this note book, entering miscellaneous extracts and notes, and recording marriages and deaths from 1731 to 1768. These show the range of his circle of family, friends and acquaintances. The later additions were made by successive members of the family. [U.B.L. DM 1398]

- Anno. Marriages. ~
- 1738 _ John Roberts my Tenant at Elberton was married June 8th . ~
 Caleb Dickinson to Graffin Prankard's only Daughter, 8br 19th.
 Charles Harford to Joseph Beck's only Daughter, Jan:ry 8th.
- 1739 _ Vickaris Dickason to Martha Reeve, May the 10th . ~ ~
 Nehem: Champion to Geo: Whitehead's eldest Daught:r,
 Aug:st 2nd 1739
 Joshua Wilcox of London to Cœlia Ball, Aug:st the 8th. ~ ~
 Joseph Kill to Elizabeth Reeve, Aug:st the 9th. ~
 Hannah Goldney to John Ball, September 5th. ~
 William Reeve, to Mary Andrews, about March 19th ~
1741. _ Joseph Champion, to Elizabeth Rogers, Aprill 9th _ 1741.
 William Champion to Ann Bridges, June the 18th ~
 My Brother Gab:l Goldney, to Marg:t Oldner, Widow, 9:br 12th.
1742. _ Harford Loyd, to Susannah Andrews, July the 8th 1742. ~
 Nehem: Champion Sen:r, to my Sister VandeWall, 7:br 16th 1742.
- 1743 Joseph Beck Jun:r, to Mary Bridges, about the beginning of
 April 1743
 Edward Andrews, in London to Miss Elizab: Turner, July 1743.
 Thom:s Farmer, to Polly Jepson, July 21st 1743. ~
 William Vigor, to Mrs Rondeau, Widow, in June 1743. ~
 Joseph Beck, to Damaris Coysgarne, Decemb:r 22nd 1743. ~
 John Woods, to my Sister Mehetab: Goldney, March 8th 1743
1744. _ ___ Nanby of London, to Tho. Daniel's Daughter, June 7th 1744.
 John Ashby to Sally Reeve Augst 23rd 1744. ~
 Samuel VandeWall, to Martha Neat, Novemb:r 22nd 1744. ~
 Thom:s Daniel Jun:r to __ Izard on Valentine's Day 1744. ~
1745. ~ Charles Harford, to Rachel Reeve, May 22nd 1745. ~
1746. ~ Vickeris Dickinson to Rich:d Marchant's Daughter May 15th 1746.
1751. ~ Francis Rogers Jun:r to H: Parks about May 1751. ~

- Edward Loyd to A: Reeve October 17th 1751. ~
 1752. Thomas Daniel, to Damaris Beck, Jan:ry 2nd 1752.
 Corsley Rogers Jun:r to Sally Jepson, July 22nd 1752.
 17?? Osgood Hanbury of Lond:n, to Molly Loyd of Birmingham
 Jan:ry 1 [?]
 1757. Rich:d Reynolds jun:r , to Hannah Darby, May 20th 1757. ~~
 1760. Joseph Wilcocks to Molly Ball Octob:r 10th 1760. ~
 Jn:o Harman of London to Miss Harford Octob:r 20th 1760. ~
 1762 Mark Harford jun:r to Sarah Loyd
 1766 John Williams Esq:r of Penthowen to Miss Neate Jan:ry 21st 1766.
 Thom:s Collinson to Henton Brown's Daughter Feb:ry 27th 1766.

- | Anno | <u>Deaths.</u> ~ |
|--------|---|
| 1731 | My Father Thomas Goldney died June 24th in the Morning. |
| 1735 | -----Ezekiel Wallis X:br 31st 1735 Aetat: 41:yr 2 m: |
| 1738 | William Ball June 13th. ~
Aunt Moore in London, the beginning of October.
Alderman Price Jan:ry 15th 1738/9.
Thomas Oldfield about the end of Jan:ry
John Elbridge Feb:ry 22nd & left £80,000 behind him.
D:r Harcourt Feb:ry 25th. ~ |
| 1739 | Parson Hodges of Clifton, May 21st 1739. ~
William Havens in London June 23th
Thomas Coster Esq:r, one of the Bristoll Representatives, 7:br 30th.
Henry Pyne, Post-Master of Bristoll 8:br 15th . ~ (I think).
My Nephew, Joseph VandeWall of London, 9:br 5th 1739. ~
William Hibbs about the beginning of 9:br 1739. ~
Michael Pope December 14th 1739 of an Apoplexy. ~
Richard Marchant Sen:r of Bath about the middle of Jan:ry 1739 |
| 1740 | Richard Rogers, May the 14th 1740.
Humphry Hill of London May 31st 1740. _
William Donne, October 2nd 1740.
Lascells Metcalf sen:r of London October 2nd 1740.
Joseph Moore of Ditto, October the 7th 1740.
Widow Gundry at Musberry, 9:br 3rd 1740. |
| 1741 | William Brown late of Frenchay, 9:br 9th 1740.
John Scandrett, November the 11th 1740.
John Coysgarne, November the 14th 1740.
Doctor French, Jan:ry the 17th 1740.
Martha Lovell a Day or two before Xmass: 1740. |
| 1741.. | John Dyer, Aprill the 18th 1741. ~
Henry Parsons, Aprill the 30th 1741. ~
S:r John Smith, July the 19th 1741. ~
William Bridges, Distiller, August 3rd 1741.
Samuel Hunt Augst 16th 1741. ~
Nehem: Champion sen:r his Wife, 7:br 7th 1741.
Edmund Baugh, September the 11th 1741. ~
Nathaniel Gridley, October the 3rd 1741. ~
Mr Thomas Smith's Wife, October 6th 1741. |

- Vickaris Dickinson's Wife October 18th 1741. ~
 Jeremiah Harman of London Novemb:r 16: 1741. ~
 Sarah Wall Jun:r, December the 27th 1741. ~
 1742. Ann Ginn, of London, in May 1742. ~
 Richard Bayly Esq:r, in his Mayoralty, May 1742.
 Henry Coward, ~~about~~ the 6th of June 1742. ~ 6th.
 Charles Harford's Wife Aug:st 16th 1742
 Harris Neat of London, Septemb:r 6th 1742. ~
 1743. Lewis Cassamajor April the 22nd 1743. ~
 Samuel Stretch April the 23rd 1743.~
 Alderman Beecher July 9th 1743. ~
 Rich:d Champion Jun:r his Wife 9:br 18th 1743.
 John Andrews, Jan:ry 1st 1743, at Midnight.
 1744. Edward Gregory, ~~June~~ May 31st 1744. ~
 Thomas Whitehead June 13th 1744. ~
 Cousin White June the 18th 1744. ~
 Adam Goldney Aug:st 29th 1744. ~
 1745. Elizabeth Champion Septemb:r 18th 1745. ~
 Richard Ford October the 17th 1745. ~
 1746. Miss Molly Smith May 24th 1746. ~
 Mrs Smith, her Mother Novemb:r 12th 1746. ~
 Captain Holderich Novemb:r 15th 1746. ~
 Joseph Ingram, at the Bath, Decemb:r 14th in the Morning.
 Charles Harford Feb:ry 16th. ~
 1747. Joseph Beck, May 7th. ~
 Stephen Hodges of Clifton May 15th. ~
 Christopher Young May 13th. ~
 William Smith June 9th. ~
 Widow Lofty July 6th. ~
 Molly Barrow July [??]
 1747. My Brother Champion Aug:st 5th, at Six in the Morning. ~
 Daniel Kill – November 9th . ~
 Peter Buck – about the 1st of November. ~
 Joseph James November the 18th 1747. ~
 Mr Thom:s Power Jan:ry the 27th 1747. ~
 Dr Logan's Wife Jan:ry the 31st 1747. ~
 Richard Champion Sen:r Feb:ry 22nd 1747. ~
 1748. Mrs Barry at the Excha: Coffee House May 5th 1748. ~
 Ann Champion, Wife of William Champion, July 3rd 1748. ~
 Mrs Parsons of Clifton, September 6th 1748. ~
 1750. T: Bishop Vickris Septemb:r 6th 1750. Sarah Daniel about 3 Weeks
 before.
 James Bolt, September 16th 1750.
 Mary Ford of C-Dale, Widow, Jan:ry 11th 1750.
 1752 Thom:s Hacket April 15th 1752. ~
 Alderman Combe April 21st 1752 . ~ And
 Alderman Jefferis about the same time. ~
 Richard Hawsworth June 24th 1752. ~
 Francis Freeman July 16th 1752. _ His Wife X:br 18th following.

- Cœlia White October 27th 1752. ~
 1753. Molly Cool Jan:ry 29th 1753. ~
 John Curtis Feb:y 16th. ~~
 Aug:st 2: Speed Smith August 2nd 1753. ~
 Arthur Jepson Jun:r his Wife, Septemb:r 12th 1753. ~
 Nehem: Champion, the Son of Richard, X:br 13th 1753. ~
 1754. Cousin Rogers in the Castle Green Feb:ry 22nd 1754. ~
 Manasseth Whitehead about April 1st 1754. ~
 Alderman Curtis April 28th 1754.
 Col:l Towgood April 17th . 1754.
 Counsellor Ford's Wife April 30th 1754.
 John Hanbury's Wife, of London, ~~about~~ the beginning of April 1754.
 1755. Mrs Fisher Jan:ry 8th 1755. ~
 Mrs Olive of Chew, Buried Feb:ry 7th 1755. ~
 Alderman Rich, Feb:ry 20th 1755
 Widow Stafford, Feb:ry 23rd 1755. ~
 Mr Richardson, at Jacob's Well, buried the 23rd. ~
 Daniel Wood, Esq:r, March 14th 1755. ~
 The Honourable Edw:d Southwell Buried at Henbury Mar: 22nd.
 Arthur Jepson, Sen:r, in April 1755. ~
 Widow Phippin, of Clifton, June 13th . ~ 1755. ~
 Cousin Mary Hawsworth Octob:r 15th 1755. ~
 Samuel Rich Octob:r 30th 1755. ~
 1756. Mr Stranover, the Painter at Bath, Feb:ry 22nd 1756. ~
 Truman Harford March 23nd 1756. ~
 Mrs Whitehead May 22nd 1756. ~
 Charles Hawkins, Attorney at Law, June 30th 1756. ~
 Sampson Loyd's Wife Septemb:r 16th 1756. ~
 Gabriel Goldney of Chippenham October 11th 1756. ~
 William Ferriday December 15th 1756. ~
 1757– John Davis, Taylor, Aug:st 9th 1757. ~
 Major Killigrew Aug:st 12th 1757. ~
 Mr T: Pemberton of Birmingham Octob:r 15th 1757. ~
 Hallowfield Ball Octob:r 17th 1757. ~
 Francis Freeman, Att:y at Law, Octob:r 18th. ~
 1758. Arthur Jepson, son of the Late Arthur, March 21st 1758. ~
 John Hanbury of London the Latter end of June. ~
 Aunt Coysgarne August 29th. ~
 Rever:d Mr Jones of Kelyn in Flintshire in Decemb:r 1758.
 1759 Elizabeth Andrews Feb:ry 5th 1759. ~
 Tho:s Ford, 9:br 1759.
 1759 – Cous:n Walter Hawsworth's [sic] Wife October 23nd 1759. ~
 Our Collector of the Customs, Mr Burrough's 8:br 25th 1759.
 Mrs Fidoe at my Tenant Gilbert's House Decemb:r 26th 1759. ~
 1760. Benjam:n Stretch's Wife Jan:ry 16th 1760. ~
 William Lemon Esq:r March 25th 1760. ~
 Henry Franklin Septemb:r 2 1760. ~
 Mrs Cassamajor November 3rd 1760. ~
 1761. Francis Rogers Sen:r Jan:ry 27th 1761. ~

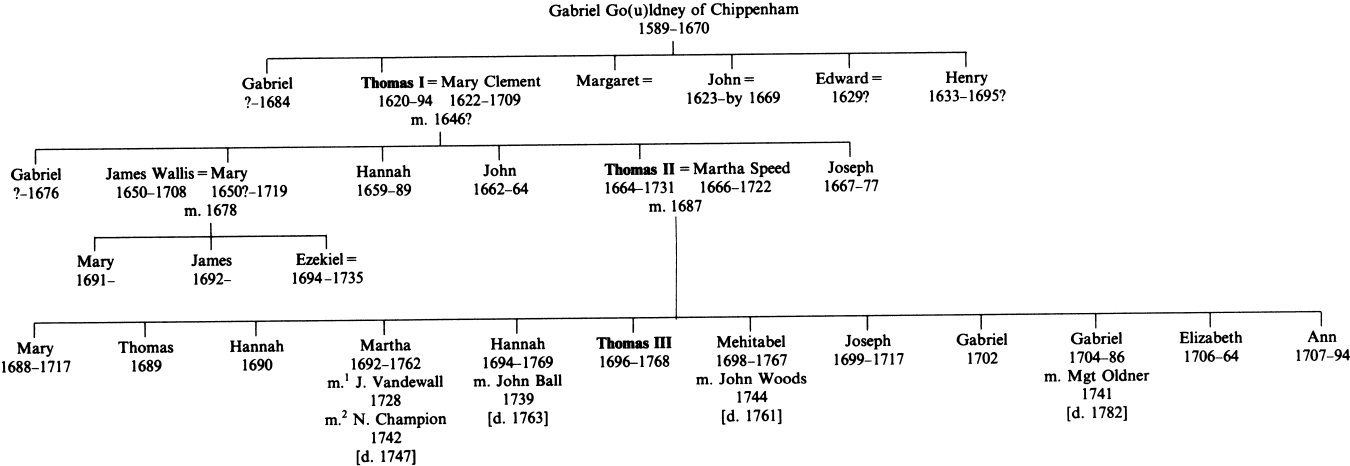
- Mr Conrade Smith's Widow Feb:ry 8th 1761. ~
 Corsley Rogers Sen:r Feb:ry 12th 1761. ~
 Charles Scandrett Feb:ry 10th 1761. ~
 Mr Samuel Vandewall Feb:ry 20th 1761
 Robert Barbor Esq:r, in the Night of July 22nd 1761. ~
 Mrs Hawkins Aug:st 11th 1761. ~
 John Giffard Aug:st 21st 1761. As Per A: Darby's Lett:r 29th following.
 Thomas Daniel at Bath October 29th 1761.
 Ann Hawsworth, at her Brothers, Novemb:r 11th 1761. ~
 Sir Abraham Elton Dec:r 6th 1761. ~
 John Woods, my Broth:r in Law, Decemb:r 16th 1761. ~
 1762. Robert Smith Esq:r Jan:ry 1st 1762. ~
 Henry Tonge Jan:ry 2nd 1762. ~
 Alderman Cooper Jan:ry 20th 1762. ~
 Mrs Cossins of Redland Feb:ry 11th 1762. ~
 Jacob Elton, Son of Isaac Elton Esq:r, March 16th 1762. ~
 Abraham Elton Esq:r, Son of Jacob Elton Esq:r, Aug:st 8th 1762. ~
 John Elliot of London Aug:st 18th 1762. ~
 1761 Rob:t Barbor Esq:r July 23rd as Pr A: Darby's Letter of July 28th 1761. ~
 1762 My Sister Champion, Friday Morning Sept:r 3rd 1762. ~
 Joseph Lewis's Wife Septemb:r 14th 1762. ~
 Cous:n Walt:r Hawsworth Sept:r 15th 1762. 80 Years & 10 days old.
 Paul Fisher December 4th 1762. ~
 1763 Joseph Lewis Feb:ry 14th 1763. ~
 Isaac Hobhouse Feb:ry 20th 1763. ~
 Michael Atkins March 18th 1763. ~
 Abraham Darby March 31st 1763. ~
 Jn:o Ball, my Brother in Law, May 1st 1763. ~
 Doctor Ayscough, Dean of Bristol Aug:st 16th 1763. ~
 1764 Parson Smith's Wife at Bath Feb:ry 4th 1764. ~
 Parson Smith
 Mr Thom:s Smith's youngest Daughter
 Mrs Freeman jun:r of Clifton
 My Sister Elizab: Goldney at Clifton Thursd: Even:g April 26th.
 Robert Dinham July 4th 1764. ~
 Col:l Draper's Mother September 4th 1764
 Benjamin Stretch October 27th 1764. ~
 Edward Gwatkin October 30th 1764. ~
 1765. Mrs Killigrew March 5th 1765. ~
 Thom:s Crosby March 6th 1765. ~
 Alderm:n Jacob Elton June June [sic] 15th 1765. ~
 Silvanus Bevan at Hackney near London June 4th 1765.
 Edward Loyd June 29th 1765. ~
 1766 Damaris Daniell Jan:ry 7th 1766. ~
 Richard Champion Jan:ry 9th 1766. ~

- Caleb Dickinson's Wife July 1st 1766. ~
 William Bridges's Wife some time in June 1766. ~
 Christopher Devonsheir July 15th 1766. ~
 1766 Caleb Dickinson's Wife July 8th 1766. ~
 Widow Ball, of Downing, July 22nd 1766. ~
 Mrs Wickham of Sherborne Nov:r 2nd 1766. ~
 1767 Alderm:n Giles Bayly Feb:ry 1st 1767. ~
 The Rever:d Mr Christoph:r Shute the beginning of Feb:ry
 Alderm:n Barnes July 29th 1767. ~
 My Sister Woods at Clifton Septemb:r 8th 1767. ~
 Lady Florence Smith of Long Ashton the 10th ~
 William Vigor at Taploe Octob:r 11th 1767. ~
 1768 William Bridges March 31st 1768. ~
 Molly Cool was buried April 13th 1768. ~
 Ann Loyd, Widow of Edw:d Loyd, died the same day. ~
 Cous:n Abr:m Rich:d Hawksworth Octob:r 29th 1768. ~
 Francis Rogers Nov:r 29th 1768. ~
-
- 1768 My Brother Thomas Goldney Departed this Life at his House at
 Clifton, the 28th of December 1768 in the 73d year of his age ~
 Note he was 72 Years Five Months & 5 Days Old when he Dyed
 [handwriting of Hannah Ball ?]
- 1769 My Sister Hannah Ball Widow of Jn:o Ball att her then House above,
 October the 10th 1769; Aged 75 Years 7 Months & 12 Days
 [handwriting of Gabriel Goldney ?]
- 1782 Marg:t Goldney wife of Gabriel Goldney May the 19th [?] 1782
 Gabriel Goldney Died at Clifton March 20th 1786 aged near 82.
- 1794 Ann Goldney of Clifton 7–April 1794 Æt 87

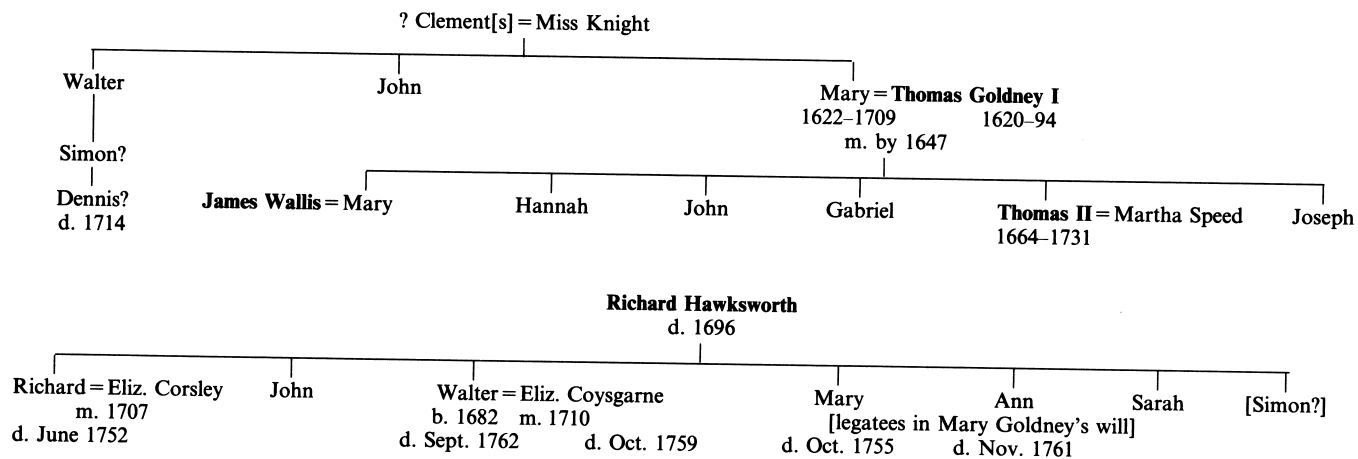
Appendix

Family trees of Goldney relatives and associates

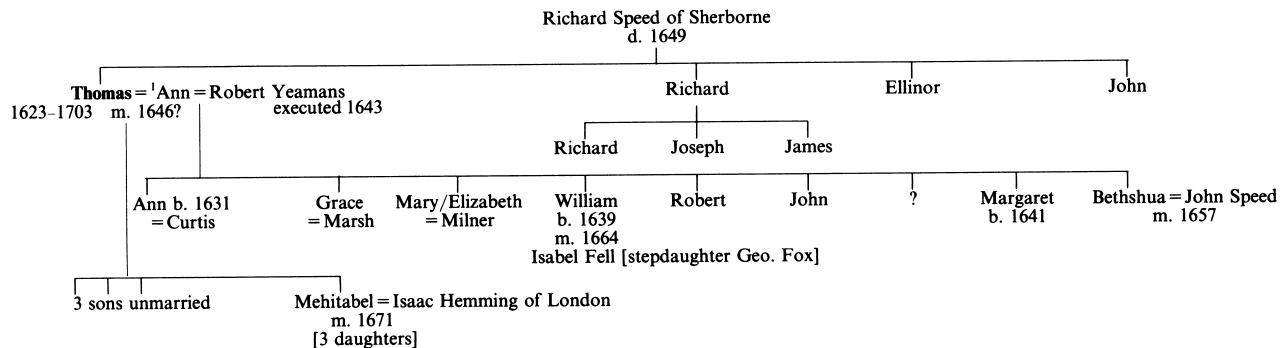
The Goldney family



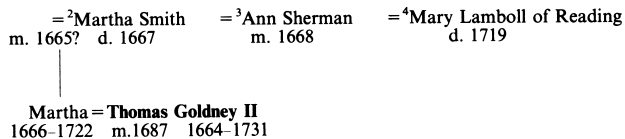
The Clement[s] and Hawksworth families



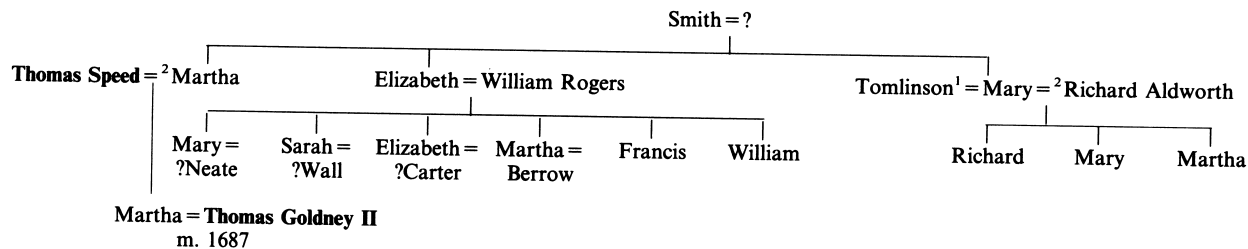
The Speed and Yeamans families



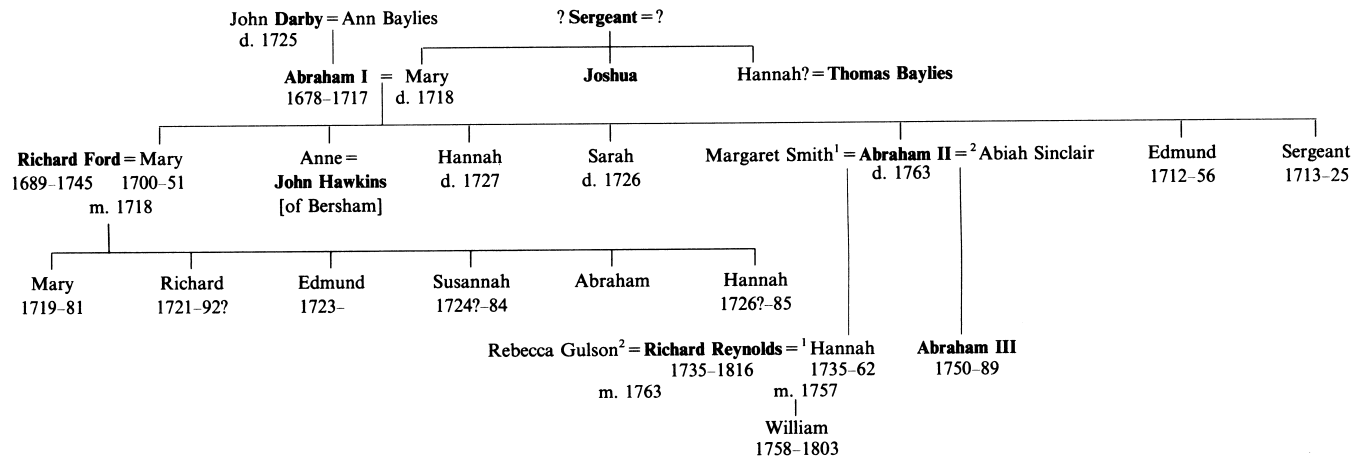
Thomas Speed continued—



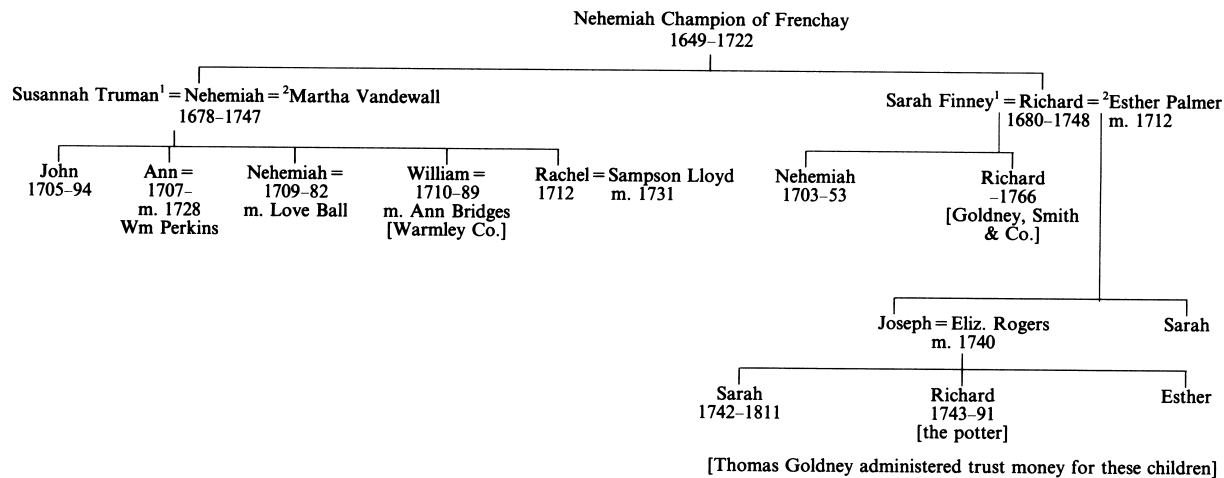
The Smith and Rogers families



The Darby and Ford families



The Champion family



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